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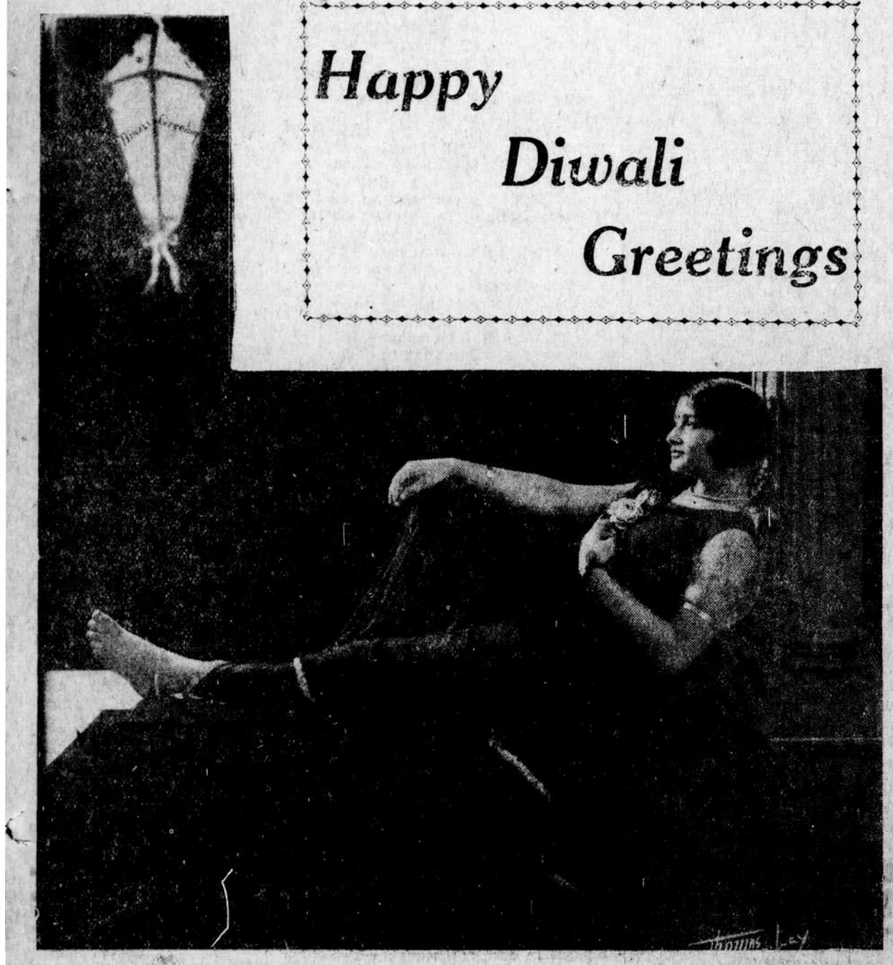
VOL. XX NO. 259 BOMBAY SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1932 SIXTEEN PAGES

Happy Diwali Greetings



THOMAS ART STUDIO.

Christians Support Joint Electorates

19 POLICE INJURED

Gilmour's Statement On Hyde Park Clash

LONDON, Oct. 28.

In the House of Commons Sir J. Gilmour made a statement on yesterday's disturbances and revealed that police discovered in a lorry accompanying the Lancashire contingent numerous mail-studded cudgels which were confiscated. The police also saw cudgels distributed from the van during the demonstration.

Sir John Gilmour added the disturbances were due to rowdies but not to genuine unemployed.

Nineteen police were injured, two of them seriously including the Chief Inspector. 58 demonstrators were hurt and eight arrests were made.—Reuter.

(Hyde Park Clash details on Page 16)

DISARMAMENT TALKS

American Delegate's Optimism

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Gratification at the trend of conversations with Mr. MacDonald and the Government on Anglo-American naval questions and disarmament generally was expressed by Mr. Norman Davis the United States delegate to the Disarmament Conference before leaving London for Geneva to-day. He thought that real progress was at last being made, though this could not be rapid under the existing conditions.—Reuter.

VICEROY'S CALCUTTA PROGRAMME

NEW DELHI Oct. 28.

The following press Communique has been issued:—

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Countess of Willingdon will probably arrive in Calcutta on Thursday, December 22 and remain until about Janupary 15, next.

A Viceregal Garden party will be held on January 6 and there will be a pageant ball (fancy dress) at "Belvedere" on January 13. At this Ball their Excellencies and their staff will wear costumes of Charles the First period and they hope that their guests will also wear "period" costumes. Other functions at "Belvedere" will normally be on Tuesdays and Fridays but an afternoon party which Her Excellency is giving to National Indian Association (Calcutta Ladies' Branch) will be on Wednesday, January 11.—A. P.

Indian Shipping Bosses Wait On Viceroy

NEW DELHI, Oct. 23.

The Viceroy received a deputation of representatives of Indian shipping interests this morning.—A. P.

Czechoslovakian Independence Day

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Czechoslovakia like Italy is today celebrating the anniversary of her rebirth. The two countries have given he post-War Europe two of the most powerful and striking personalities among the living statesmen, President Masaryk (over 80) and Signor Mussolini (under 50).+Reuter

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Prague.—The veteran President reviewed troops on the occasion of the 14th anniversary of the proclamation of independence.

There were receptions and festivities throughout the country.—Reuter.

ALL-INDIA COUNCIL SECRETARY'S WIRE TO POONA

No Separate Electorates In Any Shape Or Form

NEW DELHI, Oct. 28.

Mr. B. L. Ralliaram, Honorary Secretary, All-India Council of Indian Christians, recently sent a circular to the members of the Council asking among other things their opinion regarding joint or separate electorates for Indian Christians.

On the strength of replies received from all parts of India the following telegram has been sent by him to All-Parties Indian Christian Conference being held to-day and to-morrow Oct. 28 and 29.

"Regret inability to attend. Best wishes. Replies received from members of All-India Council from all parts of India favour joint electorates with reservations."

FOR JOINT ELECTORATES

Among those who have expressed themselves in favour of joint electorates are Mr. K. Chandy, late member of the Mysore Executive Council; Professor S. C. Mukerji, President of the All-India Christian Association, Bengal, Rev. B. A. Nag, M.L.C. Calcutta; Professor J. R. Bannerji, President of the Bengal Christian Conference; Mr. N. Jordan, President U.P. Indian Christian Association; Professor S. K. Rudra; Mr. J. M. David of Allahabad; Mr. W. Sinclair, President of the Indian Christian Association, Delhi, Professor Ahmad Shah, M.L.C. of Lucknow; Mr. Daniel Challappa, President of the Indian Christian Association, Secunderabad; Professor H. K. Banerji of Calcutta; Mr. Oliver Zacharias, Secretary of the Indian Christian Association, Madras; Canon S. K. Tarafdar; Mr. K. L. Ralliaram, President of the Indian Christian Conference, Punjab and Mr. E. Maya Dass, M.L.C. the Punjab.—A.P.

CHRISTIANS IN LINE WITH LUCKNOW

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 28.

Dr. M. Mahmudullah, Barrister, has been appointed Secretary to the Unity Conference along with Pandit Govind Malaviya.

Dr. Syed Mahmud has received a telegram from Rev. Bheskari, organiser of the All-Indian Christrian Conference sitting at Poona that they have decided to follow the procedure adopted by the Muslim Conference at Lucknow whereby the Indian Christian leaders will meet at first and endeavour to come to an agreement on all outstanding matters.

Afterwards a Committee will be appointed to meet Pandit Malaviya and other leaders and place before them the resolutions passed. Dr. Mahmud has replied to Rev. Bheskari inviting Christian representatives to attend the Conference on November 3.—A. P.

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

POONA, Oct. 28.

The Indian Christian Conference began at 2 p.m. this afternoon at the Servants of India Society. The Press was not admitted but the following statement was issued at close of the first day's proceedings:—

Dr. F. X. De'Souza, I.C.S., (retired) M.L.A., was voted to the chair.

A large number of local Christians were present as visitors. Mr. A. Soares, one of the organising Secretaries made a statement about the genesis and the purpose of the Conference. The idea of the Conference was to get prominent members of both Catholic and Protestant sections from all over India representing all points of view to meet at a Round Table and endeavour to arrive at some agreed conclusions.

A number of messages were then read conveying the views of those invited to the Conference who for some reason or other were unable to attend.

Almost all of them were in favour of joint electorates in some shape or other. There was also an important telegram from Mr. B. L. Rallia Ram, Secretary of the All-India Christian Conference, saying that replies received from members of the All-India Christian Conference Council favoured joint electorates with reservations.

The Conference will resume its sitting to-morrow at 9 a.m.—A. P.

"GREEN HELL" IN S. AMERICA

100 Bolivian Soldiers Die Of Thirst

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Asuncion.—Grim tale of "Green Hell" in South American jungle is revealed in Paraguayan War Ministry's announcement that about 100 Bolivian soldiers have been found dead from thirst in Chaco where Bolivia and Paraguay have been engaged in sporadic fighting during the last few months.

Three exhausted Bolivians, says the War Ministry, struggled in to Paraguayan outpost and reported that four officers and 170 men of the infantry were lost in jungle, whereupon the enemy relief party set out and found the bodies.

The Bolivian troops are reported to be retreating all along the line and the Paraguayans claim to have taken the whole of Manawa sector.

Meanwhile, German General Kundt is hurrying to assume command of the Bolivian army.—Reuter.

MR. SUBHAS BOSE IMPROVES

But Unfit To Take Walks Yet

LUCKNOW, Oct. 23.

It is reliably understood that Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose who is now undergoing treatment in Bhowali Sanitorium in the United Provinces has made perceptible improvement in health. He has gained slightly in weight and his temperature has also gone down. He looks cheerful, but is yet unfit to take walks.

Mr. Bose was removed to Bhowali about the middle of the present month.—A. P.

M. C. C. *vs.* COMBINED AUSTRALIA

VISITORS' 544 FOR 7

Jardine's Agressive Innings

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Perth.—M. C. C. scored 439 for four at lunch in the second day's play against the Combined Eleven. When Ames was 23, a curious incident occurred. He played back McCabe, and the bails went off, but Ames continued to remain at the crease. Players and the umpire held a conference at the wicket, Ames stating that his impression was that the ball rebounded from the wicket-keeper's pads. The Umpire decided Ames was out as the ball apparently came from Ames' pads. The tea interval was taken when the M.C.C. score stood at 544 for seven. Hammond made 77 in three hours ten minutes, hitting one six and six fours.

Jardine played an unusually aggressive innings, and missed his century by two runs. He was at the wicket two hours 48 minutes. His 98 included 11 fours.—

M. C. C. DECLARE.

In the second day's play against the Combined Eleven M.C.C. declared their innings closed at 583 for seven wickets.

The Combined Eleven went in to bat, and at the close of play had made 59 runs for the lose of no wicket.

EDITORIALS
Page 10
STOP PRESS
Page 12

FASCIST MARCH ON ROME

Mussolini Opens Via Dicolli On Tenth Anniversary

ROME, Oct. 28.

Amazing scenes of enthusiasm marked the celebrations of the tenth anniversary of Fascist march on Rome, the principal feature being Sig. Mussolini's opening of Via Dicolli one of the most beautiful streets in Europe revealing the whole ruins of ancient Rome on which excavation has been proceeding for years.

The street is described as reflecting the Fascist policy by emphasizing the Imperialistic spirit of ancient Rome and it has now been renamed Via Dellimpero.—Reuter.

AT UNKNOWN WARRIOR'S TOMB.

It embraces a straightline view from the Victor Emanuel monument to Colosseum, including all Imperial forums and basilicas of Constantine and Maxentius. Sig. Mussolini reviewed troops, infantry marching past eighteen abreast. Noteworthy in the march-past were 13,000 warmaimed, many scarcely able to walk and many with empty sleeves in coatpockets, aeroplanes droning overhead. Crowds sang warsongs and Fascist anthem at Unknown Warriors Tomb.

SIR J. BHORE TO LEAD ASSEMBLY ?

NEW DELHI, Oct. 23.

It is understood that Sir Joseph Bhore, Commerce Member, will be appointed leader of the Legislative Assembly.—A. P.

CALCUTTA HOPES OF COMMUNAL AMITY

Malaviyaji's Talks With Hindu Leaders At Birla Park

OFFICIAL STATEMENT WILL BE ISSUED TO-DAY

Mr. J. N. Basu, Mr. Ramanand Chatterji, Mr. B. C. Chatterji, Mr. N. K. Basu, Mr. J. N. Gupta, Mr. Sanatkumar Chaudhury (Hindu Sabha) and other Hindu leaders numbering about 50 met Pandit Malaviya at 5 in the evening at Birla Park.

Discussions which are now proceeding will be continued to-morrow. Panditji has invited Press representatives to participate, but not to report proceedings.

It is understood that an official statement is likely to be issued to-morrow after the Conference concludes.

The trend of Discussion is understood to be most friendly although at times there was sharp difference of opinion.

It is believed that the Pandit will be able to carry the day.—A.P.

CONGRESSMEN'S VIEW-POINT

An earlier message from Calcutta states:—

Before meeting Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya this afternoon, local Congress Hindu leaders met, and discussed the question of electorates.

It is reported that during the discussion a proposal was mooted insisting on joint electorates and agreeing to consider favourably the question of reservation of seats for a limited period.

It is further reported that leaders agreed that they should jointly insist on a reduction of the number of seats allotted to special and other non-Hindu non-Muslim constituencies in the provincial legislature.

Hindu leaders of the Congress school also had a consultation at the house of Mr. J. C. Gupta, M.L.C., before meeting the Pandit.—A.P.

TALKS AT MALAVIYA'S RESIDENCE.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 28.

The following official statement has been issued by the Secretary of Pandit Malaviya regarding to-day's conference:

"About 50 prominent Hindu public men of Bengal held nearly four hours consultation at Pandit Malaviya's residence on Friday afternoon. Various possibilities of settlement of communal problem as affecting Bengal and the whole of India were discussed. Different view points regarding them are expressed, feeling on the whole being that every endeavour should be made to bring about a solution which may be satisfactory to the different communities."

On arrival this morning the Pandit had fever. He is very weak but inspite of it he conducted discussions and conversations practically the whole day. —A.P.

NOTICE

Sunday, the 30th instant, being Hindu New Year Day, the office of the "Bombay Chronicle" will remain closed. There will, therefore, be no issue of the paper on Monday.

COMMUNAL PROBLEM & BENGAL HINDUS

Pt. Govind Malaviya's Letter To Mr. N. K. Basu

CALCUTTA, Oct. 27.

Mr. N. K. Basu, M.L.C., Calcutta, has received the following letter from Lahore from Pandit Govind Malaviya, son and Secretary of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya in reply to his open letter:—

"I have seen your letter to Pandit Malaviyajee. I am desired by Pandit Malaviyajee to inform you that it has never been his intention to arrive at any settlement of the communal problem without consulting the leaders of the Hindus in Bengal. If you will refer to the various statements and utterances which the Panditjee has made from time to time, you will find that from the very beginning Panditjee has announce that after visiting the Punjab he will go to Bengal to consult the Hindu leaders there. It will only be after that that he will discuss definite proposals with Mussalman friends; and, i of course, before the final acceptance of any scheme, leaders of all communities, from all parts of the country and particularly from the Punjab and Bengal will be invited to an All-Parties' Conference to discuss and approve the same. I trust this will satisfy you and all other friends."—A. P.

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A R8266

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WANTED—A TYPIST, knowing correspondence and accounts for a public institution in Bombay. Graduate or an Undergraduate preferred. Apply to Box No. 1836, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 5714

WANTED— A SHORTHAND TYPIST, those having previously worked in a Solicitors' Office need only apply to Box No. 1837, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 5718

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A 5699

WANTED—CHIEF ORGANISERS, DISTRICT AGENTS or AGENTS on decent salaries or commission or both. Scheme very attractive and easy to sell. Apply LAKSHMI BONDS CORPORATION LTD., LAHORE.
A 5611

WANTED—MANAGERS and LADY SUPERINTENDENTS in Bombay Presidency. Guaranteed monthly salary Rs. 75. Apply:—GREAT EASTERN INDUSTRIAL & A. I. I. CO. LTD. Vizianagram City.
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WANTED—HINDU LADY DOCTOR, Gujerati knowing L.C.P.S., as HOUSE SURGEON for Hindu Nirashrit Fund Maternity Home. Write with pay testimonials. HONORARY SECRETARY, Balaji Road, Surat.
A R8283

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WANTED—AGENTS for selling half-anna Daily and one-anna "Sunday Chronicle" in unrepresented places. Apply for terms to THE MANAGER, the 'Bombay Chronicle" C. Ltd., P O Box No. 322, Bombay.
A

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS, on decent commission, salary or both for our Death benefit scheme. Apply to:—P. B. GHOSE (Special Agent) THE GENUINE INSURANCE CO. LTD., 97, Clive Street, Calcutta.
A

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL LIFE ASSURANCE AGENTS and CANVASSERS. Apply stating terms to Box No. 1791, Advt. Dept. 'Bombay Chronicle."
A R8138

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P R8284

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PROPERTY OWNERS to note that Mr. N. B. PARULEKAR, Byculla Bridge, Bombay has been undertaking management of properties on Rent Farming Contract. Write for terms.
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T R8295

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The ALL-DAY and RESTRICTED-HOURS HALF-ANNA FARES introduced purely as an experimental measure on the 1st August, 1932, will CONTINUE to be issued on certain sections of the Company's Tramway System until the 31st December, 1932.

The Company reserves the right to suspend or cancel these fares, without assigning any reason whatsoever, by giving 24 hours' notice to the public. Such notice will be posted inside their Tram-Cars.

These fares will be issued subject to the Bye-laws and Regulations of the Company.

Only direct tickets will be issued under this scheme, and a list of stations to and from which these tickets are available will be exhibited in all Tram-Cars, Traffic Shelters and Chowkies.

Electric House,
Bombay,
25th October, 1932.

F. AULTON,
Traffic Manager.
5710.

Police Notice

DIVALI ILLUMINATIONS.

TRAFFIC REGULATIONS—29th AND 30TH OCTOBER, 1932

NORTH BOUND VEHICULAR TRAFFIC will proceed from the Town Hall 'via' Bazar Gate Street across Hornby Road, Cruickshank Road, Kalbadevi Road, Pydhowni, Bhendi Bazaar and beyond the J. J. Hospital.

SOUTH BOUND VEHICULAR TRAFFIC will proceed from the J. J. Hospital 'via' Bhendi Bazaar, Pydhoni, Kalbadevi Road as far as the corner of Shaik Memon Street, down Shaik Memon Street to Carnac Road, Hornby Road, Bazaar Gate Street and Town Hall.

Vehicles moving north will be turned up Kalbadevi and not up Shaik Memon Street.

Vehicles will not be allowed to turn round on any of the roads mentioned above.

Vehicular traffic may break away from the route by turning into any side street on the left hand side of the route laid down above.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office:
Bombay, 25th, October, 1932.
N 5707

The Bombay Schools Committee

NOTIFICATION.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for a temporary post of an Organiser for the Scheme of Medical treatment of school children which is being tried at the King Edward Memorial Hospital, Parel up to 31st March, 1933.

The salary of the post has been fixed at Rs. 100 p.m. and the minimum qualifications required for the Organiser shall be a Certificate of having passed the L.C.P. and S. or M.B.B.S. Examination.

The Organiser will have to work from 7 a.m. (B.T.) to 6 p.m. (B.T.) with mid-day recess for meals, etc., and his main work will be:—

1. To keep record of work done at the Hospital.

2. To visit parents of affected children in case they do not consent for treatment or for operation, if any.

3. To keep the heads of schools and parents informed of the instructions from the Doctors at the Hospital.

4. To accompany children from school to Hospital and back.

5. To fix up time-tables of treatment at the Hospital in consultation with the Doctors.

6. And such other work as may be required by the Medical Inspectors.

Intending candidates should apply to the undersigned on or before 10th November, 1932, stating their nationality, qualifications, age, previous experience and experience in social work.

R. V. PARULEKAR.
Secretary, Schools Committee.
The Schools Committee's Office.
Gilder Tank Building.
Grant Road.
Bombay, 27th October, 1932.
N 5717

Notice To Jurymen

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions which was adjourned on 13th October, 1932 are required to attend at the High Court on Monday the 31st day of October, 1932 at 11 a.m. (B.T.)

KIKABHAI PREMCHAND.
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 21st October, 1932
5698

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Karachi Municipality

APPOINTMENT OF HORTICULTURIST.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Horticulturist on a salary of Rs. 301/- per mensem in the grade of Rs. 301—10—400 plus motor car allowance of Rs. 50 and free unfurnished quarters.

Only those who have had scientific training and practical experience in Horticulture need apply. Administrative ability will be an additional qualification.

The appointment will be subject to the Rules of the Municipality regarding leave, pension, etc., and will be subject to an initial period of one year's probation.

The selected candidate may be required to enter into an agreement for 5 years (inclusive of the probationary period).

Canvassing by candidates directly or indirectly will disqualify.

Further particulars can be had on application.

Applications should reach the undersigned not later than 30th November, 1932.

(Sd.) K.N. RAMASUBBA AIYAR
Chief Officer.
5716.

Tender Notice

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER, Bombay Municipality, Bombay having received certain offers (as one lot) for one Babcock & Wilcox Boiler and two Bellis and Morcom, Triple Expansion, 570 H.P Engines, lying at Love Grove and Powai without certain accessories and spare parts has instructed the undersigned to call for final sealed offers for the above plant including the said accessories and spare parts with 5 per cent. deposit (unless already paid) by 3-00 p.m. (B.T.) on THURSDAY, the 3rd November, 1932, on Terms and Conditions that will be supplied on application by WM. LAWS & CO. 138 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Accredited Selling Agents for Surplus Stores and Plant to the Bombay Municipality.
5706.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore subsisting between our clients HARIDAS MORARJI and VITHALDAS VISHRAM, carrying on business as Piece-Goods Merchants at Madhavrai Gulli, Mulji Jetha Market, Bombay, under the style or firm of "Haridas Morarji" has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent as from Aso Vad 30th, Samvat Year 1988, so far as concerns the said "Vithaldas Vishram," who retires from the said firm. Our client the said Haridas Morarji will continue to carry on the said business at the same place under the same style or firm of Haridas Morarji.

Bombay dated the 26th day of October, 1932.

DABHOLKAR & JESTARAM,
Attorneys or Haridas Morarji and Vithaldas Vishram
5712.

HOW VIENNA HOUSES ITS WORK

"It Is Amazing How Children Toddle Over To Deposit Their Empty Sweet Bags In Wire Cage"

Now that the clearance of the Dublin slums has become practical politics, and a beginning has actually been made in the removal of a national stigma, it might be as well to consider in advance the kind of structures we would like to see rising, phoenix-like, from the ashes; and a study of housing in other countries might help in forming ideas on the subject.

I have just returned from Vienna, which is the largest city in Europe, having a population of 1,865,000. As one can imagine, the housing problem in a city with so many inhabitants is very acute, but it has been tackled in a manner which takes into account the needs of the people and their resources, in the broad sense of living, rather than of existing, writes Margaret Lee in the "Irish Press."

THE NATIONAL EXPRESSIION.

Vienna, confronted with the task of providing accommodation for its ever-increasing population, began its job by launching a building scheme, which involved the spending of three and a half million pounds per year, for ten years. This was raised by direct taxation and was free of interest (this method will be appreciated, when we remember that in our Housing schemes, a substantial part of the cost of building a house goes to pay interest on money borrowed). Sites were selected from two to four miles from the centre of the city, and designs agreed upon which were described as "The National expression of a cosmopolitan style"; these took the form of high rectangular buildings from five to six stories high and contained uats of all sizes, from one room (with W.C.) to six-roomed flats.

One scheme is made up of 3,821 bats covering 5/8th of a mile, and housing 5,000 people. Each flat has its own balcony, where one can sit and read or just rest and watch the passers-by as the mood dictates.

UGLINESS BANNED.

The larger flats have common baths and wash-houses attached; washing and drying of clothes privately is forbidden, and on this point discipline is very strict, so that no ugly wash-line wounds the ascetic sense; any aerial construction which is unsightly is also forbidden; cold water is supplied to each flat. From 20 per cent. to 50 per cent only of any acquired site may be built on, the rest is laid out in courts (through which entrance to the flats is obtained), gardens, etc.

The Karl Markhof scheme is the largest at present, covering 186,600 square yards, and having 5,000 residents; this scheme shows beautiful gardens; and in front of the central block stands a graceful statue of "The Sower" scattering his seed, the work of a good sculptor. Beautifully laid-out gardens abound all over Vienna, where good music can be heard free, so that utility has not crowded out the beautiful and the artistic.

As playgrounds are provided with each scheme, no children are allowed to pay in the streets; thus traffic accidents to children are practically non-existent. In addition to the playgrounds, each scheme has its own schools, including Kindergarten, laundries, clinics, child welfare centres, shops of all kinds, and even a post office.

THE CHILDREN HELP.

All streets, courts, parks, etc. are scrupulously clean; if a paper bag is dropped by inadvertence, it is instantly swept up, and placed in one of the receptacles provided for the purpose; it is amazing how quite small children will toddle over to deposit their empty sweet bags in the wire cage.

Education is free of charge and compulsory, not that compulsion is necessary with a people with such well-leveloped minds and a love of learning, and this is, perhaps, the keynote of the whole business; only an enlightened people could evolve such schemes, only governors with vision and humanity could govern so, for the benefit of the governed. The Irish people who are temperamentally individualistic, would more likely have leanings towards "A little house of my own"; but, anyhow, the Housing schemes of Vienna are object lessons which might profitably be learnt by scholars in any school in any country.

AUCTION SALES

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Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY the 12th November, 1932 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Arthur Crawford Market, all the intestate and unclaimed properties such as new and old clothes, utensils, jewellery etc., etc.

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SECRET ENVOYS OF PAPEN GROUP

How It Paved Way To Power

Remarkable disclosures as to the preparations for the present regime in Germany are made in the "Angriff" by Prince Friedrich Christian of Schaumburg-Lippe.

It appears that already some years ago the circle to which the bulk of the present Ministers belong had its own "diplomatic service" in European capitals.

The Prince says that in July, 1929, he was visited by two influential members of the "Gentlemen's Club", a Herr von Tordans and a Baron Manteuffel. They told him that the club was prepared to appoint him immediately to one of its agencies abroad.

AN "EMBASSY" IN LONDON

"As organisations in the interests of the Gentlemen's Club already existed in London, Rome, and Budapest" writes the Prince, "I was first to go to Paris.

"I was to attract dominating politicians to my house, try to let them into conversational indiscretions, and report on what I had discovered to the Gentlemen's Club in Berlin.

"I was then to receive from Berlin instructions as to how I must influence these politicians in Paris. Thus I was told, the Gentlemen's Club world in future be able to constitute as it were, 'a Foreign Ministry No. 2' in Berlin, for it was in a position to extend its organisation all over the world."

The visitors assured the Prince that "of course the Gentlemen's Club would see to it that its most experienced envoys would be taken into the official diplomatic service of the 'National Government' which was to be expected later." Asked who paid for this service, they replied that the "embassies" "would act as intermediaries between the German heavy industries and the States to which they were accredited, and that the necessary money would be obtained from this brokerage."

EXAMINATION MAD SCHOOLS

Headmaster On The Modern Trend

That schools in Britain were really "examination mad" was suggested by Dr. J. W. Skinner, the headmaster at the Speech Day of the East Anglian School, Bury St. Edmunds.

"Peoople in the schools could not help that trend" he said. "It was the pressure from outside. If boys, when they left school, said they had passed no examinations they were, in most cases passed over when seeking a position.

"There should be some little cooling down in this examination worship. The great qualities of life cannot be measured by any three-hour paper we like to invent," Dr. Skinner continued.

"I believe that the modern school, with its deeper sympathy and more sensitive insight, its wider appeal to individual interests, its passionate desire not merely to mould the individual but to provide for the individual the means of finding his personality—I might say his soul—is making finer men and women to-day than did the schools of my boyhood."

A SENATOR'S APPLES

The Rev. Dr. Workman, a senator of London University, said: "I am sure that the boy to-day is not worse than the boy of my day. I don't suppose you ever steal apples now. I did in my day.

"We greet you boys to-day as boys with higher standards of duty and ideals differently expressed perhaps, but at bottom one and the same."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

MY NINTH VISIT TO RUSSIA

(By SHERWOOD EDDY)

Russia—challenging, disturbing irritating, yet ever ragically interesting and significant. I had made eight previous visits to that country during the last twenty years, under both Czarist and Communist regimes, and now, after my ninth visit, I am more than ever convinced that the most significant thing upon this planet is now coming into being there.

Among the Losses, Limitations and Loabilities noted this year, as compared to the situation in 1931, I made the following observations: 1. There exists what would be called in any other country a very serious inflation though here they indignantly deny the term and the fact There is a sharp depreciation in the value of the rouble, a falling off in its purchasing power, a lower standard of living this year, than in any recent year, save for large classes of privileged workers who have access to "closed" shops, cooperatives, dinning rooms, etc. where they can buy cheaply. We paid over 50 cents fo revery rouble, which is officially pegged arbitrarily as flat money at this point Bootlegged roubles could be bought in Moscow at 30 or 40 for a dollar, or two and a half to three cents each. The rouble has a lessened but varying purchasing power at the four principal price levels, i.e., those prevailig in the "closed" and open cooperatives, those in the government stores, and the soaring prices in the open market, where all peasants and artisans are allowed to sell their products at any price and where middlemen and speculators are forbidden, though not always successfully. An American friend of mine had to pay 22 roubles, or 11 dollars, for his first dinner in Moscow, while a Russian may for 35 roubles get two good meals a day for a month at his 'closed' restaurant. Bread is plentiful and cheap, but there is a serious shortage of almost all other supplies, especially food and clothing. The whole country continues grimly to tighten its hunger belt of self-denial while every available penny is put into the titanic construction of the Five Year Plan.

WONDERFUL PLAN

2. Russia is in a grave financial crisis, with a serious crop shortage, though this cannot be called "famine" in any true sense. She is suffering indirectly from the world depression and with a chronic and painful shortage of goods. She has faced with a crisis every year for the last fifteen years, and she will, no doubt, be in this state for probably some ten years to come, that is through three Five Year Plans, despite steady and enormous gains in many branches of heavy industry. No other country could or would stand the strain. I believe Russia undoubtedly can and will.

3. The Russians have a unique and wonderful plan of the whole, embracing almost all of industry, agriculture and government; of production, distribution, exchange and consumption. But they are falling down in 'detail' almost everywhere, with much waste, delay and failure. Russian hotels for insurance, are unquestionably the worst in the civilized world. One may leave Russia at any one of the four points of the compass to go to Finland or Turkey, to Polland or China, and find far better hatels than the best in Russia. In Angora, Turkey, six years ago I found the hotels filthy and verminous. Today their second-class hotels are decidedly superior to anything one encounters in Soviet Russia. One might also mention the cheap, erroneous and shortsighted character of some of the anti-religious propaganda such as that offered in the Anti-religious Museum in Leningrad, where the photograph of Henry Ford is exhibited as a "prominent Baptist (!) contributing to poor Baptists in Russia." To American tourists this sort of thing is often a source of hilarious amusement.

4. In anticipation of invasion and of defensive war there has been a rapid militarization of the mind of youth. Literally millions of girls and boys, in the city and in the country, receive voluntary military training, with target practice, as in no other country in the world. While this is purely defensive, and could not be diverted to imperialistic invasion without discrediting and disintegrating the whole system it is still serious.

BALANCE SHEET

By way of Gains, Assets and Values I noted the following developments: 1. A tremendous increase has taken place in construction in heavy industry, buildings, roads, dams, irrigation projects and electric power plants, with six whole new cities rising out of the ground in a few months. With 18 millions employed and no unemployment, this stimulation of industry constitutes in view of the world-wide depression, the most colossal advance in planned production which history records.

2. There has been an unbelievable advance in education When I heard part of their present plan projected four years ago, I laughed at it as an impossible dream. Already they have enrolled in primary and secondary institutions 24,707 000, a number about equal to the total enrollment in America. In universities there are 530,000 in technical institutions 855,000, in kindergartens 5,000,000 in the free compulsory primary schools there is an enrollment of 95 percent of the children. Among those between the ages of eight and fifty, the proportion of those who are literate rose from 33 per cent in 1920 to over 80 percent in 1932. The total enrollment of old and young who are receiving some instruction is nearly 80,000,000. This breaks a world's record.

3. The cultural life of Russia is steadily advancing. The Cultural Olympics this year dramatically portrayed the advance made in music, art, athletics and social organization by the nearly two hundred peoples and races of the autonomous republics throughout the Soviet. It was a thrilling sight to see 50,000 of the youth of Russia in one audience and to hear them shout in unison like an American college cheer: 'We are changing the world, we are changing the world, we are changing theworld.' That same night in the Park of Culture and Rest at Moscow 300,000 individuals engaged in 22 kinds of athletics, gymnastics and sports, which were followed by a rich cultural, aesthetic and intellectual program, all under the direction of one able young woman of 28. The aggressive and indomitable leadership of youth which is evident everywhere is one of the striking characteristics of the U.S.S.R. today, and the recreation and relief of their cultural programs is one condition of the successful fulfillment of their strenuous and sacrificial economic planning.

FIVE-YEAR PLAN

4. In collectivization, mechanized agriculture, and cooperation the country shows an enormous quantitative advance Some 15,000 000 families, with 80 per cent of the cultivated area of Russia are now included in collective and state farms, though the production per peasant is still surprisingly low. The Consumers Cooperatives include 75000 000 members, or three quarters of the entire adult population, a far larger membership than that of the cooperatives of all the rest of the world combined. Collectivization and cooperation are the two keynotes of the entire Soviet program.

5. The Five Year Plan has succeeded in many respects. Most of it will have been completed in four years, at the end of 1932. But there is a very serious shortage and delay in the great essentials of coal, iron, steel, metals and railways; and the plan has not been fulfilled in prices, living standards real wages, and consumption goods. This handiap and delay will be carried over to the second Five Year Plan.

6. Despite the undoubted dictatorship, tyranny and terror, the examination of many witnesses this year shows, on the whole, a somewhat better treatment of intellectuals and engineers and less persecution of "White" Russians, Kulaks and religionists. This comes with the increasing security of the government, and is an important gain however backward they may be in their conception of liberty.

FEUDALISM AND CAPITALISM

Beyond all the serious shortage, delay privation, slowness in mastering machinery, waste and partial failure, which are widely evident, in my judgment the government of Russia is, together with that of Great Britain, the most stable and lasting in all Europe. The series of Five Year Plans will probably ultimately succeed because of certain basic factors—the economic planning under social control, the titanic enthusiasm of youth and of the masses of labor, the willingness of their leaders to change, to learn, to harness growing technical skill to their vast resources, and above all, their scientifically sound psychology in utilizing a whole network of motivations and incentives more powerful and effective than the appeal to greed and to the profit motive for the favoured few which is the dominant note in capitalistic countries.

As the beginings of feudalism and capitalism introduced new epochs of advance in history, despite their inevitable mixture of good and evil, I believe we are now entering upon an era in world history which will in time achieve both social justice and liberty through the necessary coordination of individualism and collectivism. Russia will demand social justice for all while we in America stand for liberty. After the signal failure of organized religion during the last 19 centuries to achieve any significant approach to or promise of economic justice and security for great masses of men, it will be profound moment to the whole of humanity if in time any system, or movement, or "experiment" can force the rest of the world to put its house in order and to end the exploitation of the many by the few. Countries which too long refuse to grant basic economic justice instead of the elfish palliatives of charity in such matters as unemployment insurance and the determined ending of poverty and slums, may be swept into the discard, as were the Czarist church and state of Russia.

While I abhor and denounce publicly every evil existing in Soviet Russia, I am convinced, after visiting a suffering and distracted Europe, that our own country has not yet adequately learned the lessons of the depression, and that there is an imperative demand laid upon us to build here and now, without further excuse or delay, a Christian social order if we have any constructive contribution to make toward the alleviation of the desperate economic need and social injustice of our time. —"The World Tomorrow."

RECEIVED AS FRIEND BY WIFE

Woman With Intatuation For The Man She Nursed

A double tragedy in which the victims were a married woman and a married man, who, as the Coroner stated in summing up "had found that circumstances were too strong for them," was inquired into at an inquest at Jury's Gap, Romney Marshes' in mail week. The couple were:--

Frederick Coleman Tabberer, of Bridge-road, Tunbridge Wells, and Mrs. Rosina Chappell, of Frant-road, Tanbridge Wells.

The story unfolded was that of a woman who had nursed a man through a severe illness and became infatuated with him, with the result that divorce proceedings were pending on the part of her husband.

The two families had been friendly, and one of the most poignant features of the tragedy is that the widow of the dead man knew nothing about his liaison with Mrs. Chappell, and, in fact, welcomed her to the house. Mrs. Tabberer is now left with two children aged four and six.

ON THE SAND DUNES.

The scene of the tragedy was the stretch of sand dunes between Camber and Lydd.

Richard Petty, a coastguard at Jury's Gap, described how he found the couple dead in a motor-car.

Arthur Frederick Chappell, the husband of the dead woman, said that he and Mr. Tabberer had become friends in the course of business, and they had each visited the other's home. Sometimes Mr. Tabberer would take Mrs. Chappell out in either his own or Mr. Chappell's car.

In Feb. of last year, Mr. Tabberer was taken ill, and Mrs. Chappell helped to nurse him back to health.

"From that time she gave him a good part of her company," said Mr. Chappell.

"I remonstrated with him in September of last year, and asked him not to visit my wife or my house.

"Eventually", said Mr. Chappell, "my wife and Tabberer went away together in April last, and she did not return. I commenced divorce proceedings, and they are now pending."

About ten weeks ago his wife accosted him outside his house, but he refused to talk to her.

THE TORN-UP NOTE.

A police officer described how the couple were leaning together in the car with their heads and hands touching. A piece of iron piping attached to the exhaust led into the car, and the car was full of fumes. On the man was found a note which said:

"To whom it may concern, and for what it is worth—A useless body and a futile brain—F. C. Tabberer."

There was also another note which had been torn into tiny pieces. The police had failed to piece them together.

A doctor stated that death was due to carbon-monoxide poisoning.

The Coroner returned a verdict of "suicide while of unsound mind" in both cases.

HAPPY END TO FEUD TWO CENTURIES OLD

Beauty Weds Man She Meant To Slay

For nearly two centuries a feud between two Corsican families had resisted all peace efforts. But where priests and others had failed, Love triumphed, the hatchet of hate being buried beneath the altar that united two members of the rival families.

The families involved are among two of the most respected in the "Isle of Beauty," one being a branch of the Paoli family and the other the Ralli family.

The feud began in 1735 with the 'taking off' of a member of the Paoli family, a relative of the Paoli family, a relative of the famous patriot of that name and was at its height doring the British occupation of Corsica.

In that period when Corsican notabilities frequently visited London to discuss a constitution for the island. London became the cockpit of the contending factions, and one savage encounter was staged in Lincoln's Inn Fields, two men being killed outright and three others wounded.

As a result, three men were sentenced to death at the Old Bailey and were executed outside Newgate Prison.

Even the feminine members of the families were not excused from the obligation to kill, and beautiful Letitia Paoli had grown up with the determination that she would prove herself worthy of the family to which she belonged by killing at sight the first Ralli she met.

She met Pietro Ralli; it was a case of love at first sight; the elders of the families were consulted and it was decided to bless the union and forget the feud.

At the wedding which has just taken place the young couple were presented with a casket containing a parchment on which each of the guests had affixed his or her signature to a "treaty" making perpetual peace between the two families.

CHILD LOST IN BALKAN WAR

Reunion With Mother 20 Years After

A woman who now lives at Southend (London) was happily reunited to a daughter whom she had not seen since they were parted twenty years ago during the Balkan War.

In 1912 Mrs. Georgiades left her five-months-old daughter in charge of a nurse and took refuge aboard a French battleship then at anchor of Athens. She lost sight of her child, and for twenty years the mother and father have spent a small fortune in searching for her.

One night recently the girl arrived home at York Road, Southend, with her father, who left a fortnight ago on one of his periodical searches for her. Until a fortnight ago she was known as Aiksandra Savitch. She had been regarded as an orphan, and was adopted by a Belgrade newspaper owner.

She is now once more known as Theodora Georgiades which is the name by which she was christened. Theodora is 20 years of age, and she speaks no English.

When Theodora greeted her mother to-night neither could understand the other's speech. The father, a Greek, who was naturalised in 1917, translated for his wife and daughter.

EDUCATED IN VIENNA.

Theodora has been in Belgrade for the past five years. She was adopted by M. Savitch, proprietor of a Balkan newspaper, which flourished before the war, and was educated in Vienna. M. Savitch secured the girl a post in the official Press Bureau at Belgrade, and it was there that her father's relatives found her.

The girl is to stay in England now, but her father has promised her periodic visits to her friends in Belgrade. Her mother, formerly Miss Helen Morris, a Welsh woman, met her husband at Manchester, where they were married. They lived in Athens, where Theodora was born, and later removed to Cyprus, where Mr. Georgiades was a school-master.

(From A Correspondent).

BROACH, Oct. 27.

Broach.—The anniversary of "Shri Shastriya Sangit Pracharak Mandal," established about a year ago, was observed on 22nd and 23rd instant in Sir Shapoorji Broacha Hall, under the presidentship of Mr. Joshi, the Collector of Broach District.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDY OF ROCKS

Fascinating Subject For India

(By A. C. LAUGHTON).

As a hobby the study of rocks soon becomes absorbing to one "who desires to see all things for himself." To appreciate this we have only to reflect that the underlying rocks largely determine the scenery of the district, and also the kinds of plants which grow there. We may go further, and realise that human communities are influenced to an immense degree by the rocks that form the foundation of the soil they live upon.

By means of the camera not only do we obtain interesting pictures, but also we achieve a wider knowledge of our wonderful world. Rocks are subjects that are always in season—so that those periods of the year when the camera often is laid aside may be made, by rock photography, as abundantly fruitful and as absorbingly interesting as any other season; and one does not lose that touch of intimacy with the camera which has to be regained, perhaps at the cost of a few annoying failures.

And the subjects? Almost any quarry, cliff, road, or railway cutting, will exhibit something worthy of record. Here, the rocks are found in horizontal beds or strata; there, they are bent, twisted, or turned right over; here are slabs of stone bearing ripple marks or the imprints of raindrops; there are recorded the tracts left by some pre-historic animal when the rock was a soft or plastic mass of sand or mud.

In some districts are to be found huge blocks of rock quite foreign to that on or with which they lie—blocks which, during the Ice Age, were borne for many miles by glaciers and dropped, often at a high elevation, on the hillside. In another part will be seen rocks baked and hardened by volcanic action. From traces like these we can infer a great deal concerning our country's remote past.

THE ICE AGE.

Then, too, the landscape will exhibit many significant features. That the river, winding at the foot of the hills, has not always followed its present course may be evidenced by numerous sand and gravel pits in the valley; or when, as occasionally is found, there is beside the river a lake of horse-shoe shape, a former river course now cut off and sealed by fresh deposits when the river altered its course. During the Ice Age a glacier may have dropped huge masses of debris across the stream—a natural dam resulting in a lake.

Should a river flow over rocks that differ greatly in hardness—for instance, limestones and shales—waterfalls may be formed; whilst in a limestone country the river may suddenly disappear from view, only to reappear lower down the valley, after flowing for some distance under ground.

Even the stone walls, so common in the hills districts of a limestone country, may be full of fossils, some of the shells still retaining their delicate colours and markings. The remains of plants, and the imprints of fern like fronds on rocks are quite common. During a recent visit with a friend to a quarry, we turned over a large block of stone which in its fall broke into two pieces; from between them fell a large fragment of an ancient plant, preserved in its stony encasement, leaving trellis-like markings imprinted on the rock.

A FINE HOBBY.

To seek out these things for oneself, and to compile a classified record of the resulting photographs, is a fascinating hobby.

For these subjects a colour filter is a valuable asset as its use brightens the picture by giving greater contrast.

The sea-shore is usually very fruitful pebble-fossils are comparatively common and in the rock strata broken by the action of the sea he will find much to interest him.

Should his interest lead him to "look up" the subject, he will find in the records of the rocks some of the finest detective stories ever written—detective stories lacking the element of crime, but of absorbing interest.

Commencing To-day
A story that eclipses most brilliant dramas
MADHURI
With
SULOCHANA
And
famous singer of Maharastra
PATWARDHAN
At
MajesticCinema

UGLIEST WOMAN NOT IN LIVERPOOL

A search in Liverpool for the ugliest woman on earth has failed. This was disclosed by Mr. A. Chapman, of Blackpool, who during the past week has personally conducted the quest on behalf of a brother-showman of Coney Island.

"Now I am going to Ireland to continue my search," he said. "I have been let down badly by the women of Liverpool, and my week here has been wasted."

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Mr. S.R.C. Ayyar, Nagore:—Found your medicine very effective. Dr. G.A. Rao, L.M.P., Pudukottah:—I have advised patient to continue your medicines.

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or white patches, due to loss of pigmentation or colouring matter in the blood or any other causes are cured by specifics both internal and external at Rs. 10 per set Postage extra. Dr. B.M. Misra L.M.S., in charge, Police Hospital, Puri:—I found good results. B. Singh, Esq., Port Blair:—My son got complete cure. J.L. Proctor, Bombay:—Cured my patches entirely. H.I. Shaik. Esq., Poona:—Spots vanished completely. Captain A.I. Shaik. Shikarpur Sind:—I have found Leucoderma Specific very useful. **Behar Chemical Works, Shree Gauranga Bhavan,** Bhagalpur. Tele. Add:—"Chemists," Bhagalpur, or from Thompson and Taylor, Ltd., Bombay and D. Macedo & Co., Poona.

The Philosophy of

DEATH

(By "JUVENOL")

Death is but a tyrant of the imagination. It comes equally to every living being and makes all equal when it comes.

Disease is more terrible than death. Actual death is not so painful as a "living death." Paralysis & Consumption are only two of the many dreadful ills which a debilitated condition often brings about but, there is now available a simple, clinically tested combination of Calcium, Phosphorus, Ashwagandha, Salamisri, Vitamins and Formates. According to Prof. Victor La Mer, the Eminent Scientist of the Columbia University, CALCIUM and PHOSPHORUS, in the right ratio, *preserve and prolong human life.* Ayurveda has emphasized that ASHWAGANDHA (Withania Somnifera) used in doses of 30 grs. "wards off consumption" and that SALAMISRI (Orchis Mascula) administered in the right manner, is not only "a great restorative and invigorator but a preventive of paralytic affections"

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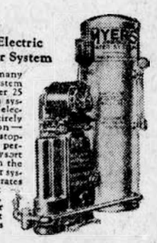

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DEMOCRACY IN THE BALANCE

As Brailsford Sees It

Mr. H. N Brailsford writes the following article in the "World To-morrow."

The German Reichstag, as I write is expecting its dissolution, and if this doom should fall upon it, it will mean the straining, if not the violation, of the Constitution. In the face of this probable event, I, who have always called myself a democrat, find myself an interested but indifferent spectator. I am not disposed to write an articles of protest denouncing the President and the Chancellor for this outrage. I am curious and anxious about what will happen thereafter, but I am not indignant. At the risk of seeming egoistic. I am tempted to examine my state of mind more closely. Why do I feel none of the emotion with which, for example, I watched the destruction of the Russian Duma by the Tsar? Is it simply that the historical conditions are different, or have I lost in 1932 the faith in democracy which I possessed in 1906.

To feel for this Reichstag any ardent partisanship is not easy for a Socialist. It can prove that it is "workable" only by showing that it is ready to support a ministry drawn from the Nazis and the Catholic Centre. The former profess a furious creed of nationalism and militarism, and though this blood-stained party uses the word "Socialist" in its title, it seems to imply little more than a hatred of bankers and financiers because they are often Jews. To accept these people as honest defenders of the Constitution is impossible: they are sworn enemies of Parliamentary democracy. The Centre, on the other hand, is respectable, law-abiding and moderately liberal in its attitude to international and social questions, but by reason of its solid virtues it is perhaps the most effective buttress of the capitalist system in Germany. I cannot imagine what a coalition ministry of these two contradictory parties would do or attempt, save that each would try to outwit and destroy the other. The alternative is a more or less dictatorial ministry of squires and soldiers, which would manage Germany on the principles of Bismarck. I like that prospect no better, but neither do I dread it more.

NAZI-CATHOLIC MINISTRY.

"Indifference," the reader may answer, "is natural enough at this point. But surely you are taking a short-range view. The Nazi-Catholic ministry could not last for ever. But it would at least keep the form and procedure of democracy alive. When it collapsed, one might hope that the next election would yield a majority of the Left. On the other hand, a ministry under von Papen and von Schleicher means the abandonment of majority government, the rejection of the whole procedure of party rule, a return to the irresponsibility of the Kaiser's epoch, and probably some tinkering with the present franchise. A democrat must be prepared to endure the leadership of people as repugnant as Hitler and his gangsters, if they have numbers behind them. The ideal of government by the people is worth preserving even if for a few years a nation must pay heavily for its errors of judgment."

That is what I ought to feel, if I were still an orthodox democrat. I do not feel it and I wonder why. I do not greatly care even if the present method of election should be altered. It is as near perfection as anything of the kind can be. It results in a parliament which is an exact mirror of national opinion. It is in its consistent logic an immense advance on our crue British and American systems, which are capable of inflating a minority into a majority, can yield no accurate measure of opinion when several parties are in the field, and may (as happened last year in England to the Labour Party) give to a powerful minority a mere fraction of the representation to which it is entitled. Yet the perfect system may produce an unworkable parliament, and foster a habit of compromise that must destroy all honesty in politics. It seems as if this perfect system of proportional representation may be a 'reductio ad absurdum' of democracy itself. Either opinion must be distorted and exaggerated to yield a workable majority, or else by fantastic compromises the will of the electorate is thwarted. Democracy, even in lands so experienced as England or so intelligent as Germany, is not an easy system to work.

LIBERALISM.

This, however, is a very small part of my difficulty. My real doubt is whether the assumptions of classical liberalism, which Social Democrats swallowed whole will work at all in an epoch that calls for fundamental change. Liberalism, to do it justice, was a consistent philosophy. It was built on 'laissez faire.' It held that the state should confine itself to the defense of its frontiers and the maintenance of law and order. Other tasks, indeed, were added—sanitation and education—but for the rest it was held that competition and the free play of economic forces would make for the general good. A wide franchise was desired, chiefly because in old countries like England, much lopping of privilege, much loosening of medieval shackles was necessary, before industry could enjoy effective freedom. But even this should be done very gradually, and therefore the ideal constitution, whether in England or America, was held to be a mechanism of checks and balances, which would render such change as might be unavoidable deliberate and slow.

A constitution of this type breaks down hopeleshly the moment it is confronted with a task that contradicts its underlying philosophy. Chancellor Bruning, coping with economic chaos, had to rule by emergency decrees. Our British Labour Party, planning ahead to nationalize banking, electricity, transport and the land, when next it returns to power, declares through the lips of even its moderate leaders that it will legislate in the same rapid way. Parliament may be an efficient instrument if all it has to do is to smile benignly above a welter of competitive industry. But can you conceive Parliament or Reichstag or Congress as a planning authority, taking over the gigantic task of socialization in a transition period of sharp conflict and bitter distress?

MANDATE FROM ELECTORATES

"But at least," the reader may remind me, "you Labour Party would have behind it a mandate from the electorate, some general authority authorizing it to proceed in this way. That is still democracy." I agree, but I ask myself doubtfully whether at the end of five years it would be willing, as the law requires, to submit its work to the judgment of this same electorates. Will it really, if it has laid the foundations of a new society, risks its overthrow on the hazards of an election? A false rumour, a lying accusation, even a forged document may turn the scales, as we have experienced in recent English elections. The electorate is uneducated and crude in mind, precisely because it suffers under the system that we are trying to overthrow. In five years one might make and impose a plan for industry, but could one hope in that brief space to enjoy its fruits? Has the average man in any walk of life the imagination that can forecast the detailed consequences of a fundamental change? And when he comes to vote, is it not a savage joke to pretend that he exercises free judgment? Even if the workers' party could pay for adequate propaganda, buy newspapers, and conduct radio stations, would wage-carners even then dare to act, or even to thing against the will of the owning class?

The democrat has still an answer, which I have often made. These are handicaps to test our will and our faith. To plan, to re-organize, to transfer power is not enough. All that is vain without great leadership. Our life on this planet is a spiritual adventure. We must first think socialism if we would enjoy it. Only when the masses aspire to equality can it be realized. A dictated change must mean a mere alteration in externals: there would be no liberation of the spirit. There would be, on the contrary, precisely that stifling of free thought, that suppression which we see in Russia. No you must wait till the mass will follow and stand firm.

A noble argument, perhaps a convincing argument, until one looks out on this world of 1932 drifting through mass-unemployment to desperate remedies that must end in war.

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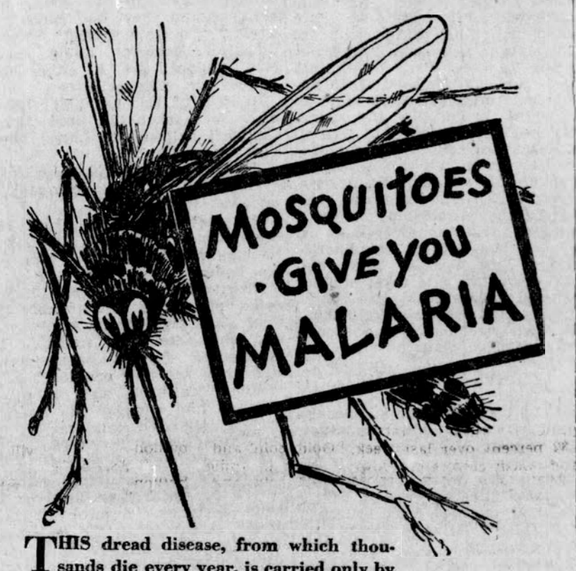

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WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent) BOMBAY, Oct 27.

MONEY

Steady conditions characterised the money market and there were borrowers of call funds at about 2 percent almost throughout the week. Pre-holiday requirements and the comparatively small maturities combined with the seasonal trade demand account for the relative strength in the money market. Sales of treasury bills amounted to Rs. 276.75 lacs against maturities of Rs. 16 lacs only. The trade demand as per the latest statement of the Imperial Bank shows a small decrease of Rs. 14.08 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates —One to two months 2½ per cent three months 2-1/4 percent: and six months 3 per cent.

TREASURY BILLS

As there are no treasury bill maturities after end October upto the first week in January, Government have suspended the sale of three months treasury bills on tap and have reduced the amount of tenders from Rs. 2 to Rs. 1½ crores as from next week. Sales of treasury bills now would mean maturity at the end of January, thus increasing the already heavy commitments amounting to about 23 crores during that month. The sale of bills by tender, though on a reduced scale is continued probably to meet the payment in respect of purchases of sterling by Government in the coming weeks.

IMPERIAL BANK

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 21st October 1932 shows an increase of Rs. 248.58 lacs in the cash balance of the Bank now standing at Rs. 26,45,20,000 as compared with Rs. 10.56 crores at this time last year. The percentage of Cash to liabilities is 34.98, an increase of 4.32 percent over last week. Loans and Cash credits are down by Rs. 24.31 lacs and Rs. 15,000 respectively. while Inland bills discounted are up by Rs. 8 lacs. Government deposits have declined by Rs. 258.50 lacs to Rs. 6.25 crores, while Other deposits are up by Rs. 65,000. Government have repaid Rs. 475 lacs out of Rs. 525 lacs borrowed for Ways and Means advances from the Bank, leaving a balance of Rs. 50 lacs. The Bank rate stands unchanged at 4 percent.

GILTEDGED MARKETS

The gilt-edged market witnessed violent fluctuations during the period under review in sympathy with the chaotic changes in the London New York cross rate, which in their turn affected the values of India sterling stocks adversely or otherwise as the cross rate was weak or steady. There was a phenomenal fall on the 25th in the price of 3½ percent Paper to Rs. 70-14, but a reaction in the cross rate at this level caused a rally and the price touched Rs.73/11 and closed at Rs. 72/10. All other long-term scrips were quoted one to two points under the highest rates touched last week and there was pressure to sell with unwilling buyers. Short-term loans were also somewhat easier and the turnover was moderate largely confined to speculative transactions. particularly in 3½ percent Paper. The tone of the market is uncertain and depends entirely upon advices from London. 5 per cent 1945/55 Loan after receding from Rs. 106/14 to Rs. 105/6 improved and closed at Rs. 106/. 1935 and 1933 Loans closed at Rs. 101/1 and Rs. 101/6 respectively and 1939-44 Loan at Rs 100/12 5½ percent Loan 1938-40 after declining to Rs. 102/14 closed at Rs. 103/ 6 percent 1933/36 Bonds lost during the week about six annas and closed at Rs. 101/6. 6½ percent Bombay Development Loan kept steady at Rs. 106/14 and Treasury bonds at Rs. 105/2. 4 percent 1960/70 Loan eased from Rs. 84/6 to Rs. 83/12 and 1934—37 loan was almost unchanged at Rs. 96/15 4½ percent 1955-60 Loan lost about 10 annas from last closing to Rs. 93/4 and 1934 bonds are quoted at Rs. 100/1

TREASURY BILL TENDERS

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of three months' Treasury bills were opened on Tuesday the 25th October 1932. Total amount offered was Rs. 2,50,75,000. Tenders at Rs 99/6/3 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99/6/0 received approximately 82 percent. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amount of accepted tenders was Rs. 2,00,00,000 and the average rate Rs. 2/7/11 per annum.

Tenders for three months' bills to the amount of Rs. 1½ crores will be received on Tuesday the 1st November 1932. Successful tenders should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday the 4th November 1932. Other conditions are as usual.

Three months' intermediate Treasury Bills sold from the 19th to 24th October amounted to Rs. 76,75,000. The sale of intermediate Treasury bills is discontinued until further notice.

CURRENCY RETURN

The currency return of the 22nd October shows an increase of Rs. 33.01 lacs in notes in circulation now amounting to Rs. 175,91 crores Silver coins are up by Rs. 30 01 lacs to Rs. 102,63 crores, and silver bullion by Rs. 3,00 lacs to Rs 12,35 crores. Gold bullion remains unchanged at Rs. 11,44 crores, and securities in India at Rs. 49.49 crores. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 71,86 as against 71.81 a week ago.

The Statement of the combined account of the Gold Standard Reserve as on 30th September 1932 and Paper Currency Reserve of 22nd October 1932 is given below:—

LIABILITIES.

	(in crores)
Notes in Circulation	Rs. 175,91
Rupee Redemption	Rs. 40.00
	Rs. 215,91

ASSETS.

	(in crores)
Silver Coin and Bullion	Rs. 101,65
Rupee securities	Rs. 49 49
Sterling securities	Rs. 20,30
Gold coin and bullion held in India	Rs. 41,59
Gold coin and bullion held in England	Rs. 2,88
	Rs. 215,91

The percentage of gold and sterling securities to the total liabilities is 30.00 per cent.

N. B.—The gold standard reserve of £40 million has been revalued at 1s. 6d per rupee and the excess of Rs. 13-1/3 crores in the total assets is assumed to have been withdrawn in the form of silver coin and bullion and kept by the Government of India.

AMERICAN TREASURY POSITION.

The report of internal revenue collections in the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30th last shows the profound effects of depression. Among all the sources of revenue that most severely affected was the income-tax. The total internal revenue collections for the year at dol. 1,557.729,043 showed a decrease of 36 per cent. compared with the previous year. The revenue results during the first quarter of the current fiscal year are said to be fairly encouraging largely because of the yield from the new excise duties imposed by the budget, but total revenue is still well below that of the corresponding period even of last year.

According to the Guarantee Survey the public debt shows an aggregate increase of more than dol. 4,300,000,000 from the low point reported at the end of 1930 and a net decrease of about dol. 6,500,000,000 from the peak total of 1919. The present figure is approximately equal to that of 1925, indicating that the increase during the last eighteen months has entirely cancelled the progress made in debt reduction in the preceding five years The cost of carrying the debt at present however is about 20 per cent less than it was in 1925 by reason of the reduction in the average interest rate achieved through refunding operations.

The announcement by the Treasury that the public debt of the United States at the end of September was nearly dol 19,750,000,000 an increase of some dol. 3,000,000,000 during the past year is commented on by the New York correspondent of the Financial News. He states that if the floating obligations are reckoned in and also the obligations of the Reconstruc-Finance Corporation the position is very different from that shown in the official figures. Some people doubt whether the obligations of the R. F. C. in possession of the United States Treasury will ever be worth very much It is said to be beyond doubt that a material increase of debt can be expected during the coming years. The current budget is likely to increase the debt considerably. There is reckoned to be actually realised, or in sight an increased debt of dol. 6,000,000,000 and the total debt may go back some time. it is said, to a figure not far from dol. 25,000,000,000. The prospect is increasing the agitation about the burden of taxation in America and for further drastic reductions in expenditure.

CAPITAL VALUE OF BRITISH STOCKS.

The list of representative British securities which is valued monthly by the Bankers Magazine shows an appreciation in capital values for the third month in succession. In July the advance was £273 million. in August it was £163 million, while in September it was £165 million. This group of stocks shows for the three months an appreciation of no less than £600 million. The amount of the appreciation last month was divided fairly equally between fixed interest stocks and variable dividend securities, though the percentage rise was more than twice as great for the variable dividend group. In this group there was a substantial rally in British railway ordinaries, while there was also a substantial advance in the commercial and industrial group.

EXCHANGE.

The sterling exchange market was steady but dull with sellers of ready T. T. at 1s. 6-1/8d. and buyers at 1s. 6-11/64d. The comparatively large sales of ready gold on Tuesday however, infused more strength and there were a few sellers of ready T. T. at 1s. 6-5/32d. Business transacted was however, of moderate size. The export and import trade continues restricted. The following are the forward rates:—October/December 1s. 6-1/8d. January 1s. 6.3/32d. February 1s. 6-1/16d. and March 1s. 6-1/32d.

The sterling dollar quotation declined from dol. 3.40 to dol. 3.27-1/2. French francs moved between 86-5/16 and 84.00. The Belga eased to 23.34 but improved to 23.63 and the Italian Lira closed at 64.21.

A press communique of the 26th instant states that tenders to the amount of £1,640,000 at 1s. 6-5/32d. were received and allotted approximately 61 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday the 22nd November 1932 on the same conditions as previously announced.

Another communique of the 25th instant states that sterling purchased in India during the week ending 22nd October amounted to £1,190,000; and since 1st April to-date to £12,876.000 the net remittances being £9,341,000 after excluding the transfers from Reserves.

The following are the figures of India's seaborne trade for the month of September 1932:—

	Rs.
Total Exports (including re-exports) of private merchandise	.... 12,61 lacs.
Total imports of private merchandise	..... 11.41 „
Net movement of treasure exports	..... 6,51 „
Total visible balance of trade, merchandise and treasure, in favour of India	..... 7,72 „
Balance of remittances of funds adverse to India	..... 7,76 „
The Net balance of trade against India	..... —4 „

GOLD.

There was a sharp rise in the price of gold and rates touched almost the highest level reached since Britain's abandonment of the gold standard. Business in ready was done up to Rs. 30-14 with the London New York cross rate down to dol. 3.28-1/4. A reaction occurred at this level and the cross rate improved to dol. 3.32 and the quotation in the local market declined to Rs. 30-7. Today, however, owing to sudden fall in the cross rate to dol. 3.27-1/2 the local rate jumped to Rs.31/. at the close. With such wide changes in the cross rate, the bullion market would have witnessed considerable excitement had it been opened for forward trading. The turnover in ready during the latter part of the week was quite large. The rise of over Rs. 1-6 in the quotation induced unloading by those who are holding back supplies with this object. Trading in sovereigns was more active owing to the possibility of dealing for forward deliveries and there were wide day to day changes; the highest rate touched for ready during the week was Rs. 19-8, but declining to Rs. 19-3-6 improved to-day to 19/11 in sympathy with gold. The outlook in the gold market at the moment is somewhat uncertain, but there does not appearer to be much confidence in sterling yet. The quotation for gold in London rose from 121s. 10-1/2 to 125s. 4-1/2d. finishing at 124s. 3d. The daily offtake for trade continues at the small figure of 2000 tolas and stocks amount to about 2 lacs tolas. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 31-0 and Rs. 29-14-6 for ready and 14th November settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 213,609 in bar and coin.

The Southern Rhodesian gold output for the month of August 1932 amounted to 49.254 fine ounces as compared with 47.331 fine ounces for July 1932 and 43.292 fine ounces for August 1931.

SILVER.

The silver market was steadier on advices from Shanghai and London, where quotations improved in sympathy with a fall in the London New York cross rate. The tael rose to 1s. 9-3/4d. and the quotation in London to 18d. for ready and 18-1/8d. for forward and the price in the local market advanced from Rs. 55-13 to 56-10. In spite of the rise in the price trading in the local market showed no signs of activity. The daily offtake continues at the small figure of 15 bars despite the approach of the Hindu New Year. Stocks on the other hand amount to about 9800 bars. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 56-10 and Rs. 55-15 for ready and 19th October settlement, Rs. 56-15 and Rs. 56-4 for 18th November settlement and Rs. 57-6 and Rs. 56-12 for 19th December settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £29,090 silver Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment, the total visible supply from London to India is about £63,000 The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 3,196 in coin.

SHARES.

The share market was on the whole steady with minor day to day fluctuations. Business was largely in carry-overs owing to the approach of the settlement. Cotton mil shares moved in sympathy with the pricel of raw cotton which fluctuated within narrow range. The following are the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 666/4-667/8 Century Rs. 206/4-205; Central India Rs. 276/14-275; Crescent Rs. 40-39/6; Fazulbhoy Rs. 262/8-258/12; Indore Malwa Rs. 353/12-352/8; Kohinoor Rs. 138/12-137/8; New Great Rs 117/8-116/4; Pearls Rs. 140-138/2; Simplex Rs. 51/4 and Swadeshi Rs. 210-208/12.

Similar conditions obtained in the miscellaneous section. Tata Iron Ordys. receded to Rs. 29/14 with Defds. unchanged at 190. Tata Hydros kept steady at Rs. 136/4 and Andhra Valleys after easing from Rs 1140 to Rs. 1131/4 closed at Rs. 1136/4. Tata Power shares lost about Rs. 8 to Rs. 717/8. Alcock shares closed at Rs. 126/4 and Bombay Burma shares at Rs. 371/4 Bombay Trams went into ex-dividend at Rs. 111/4. Bombay Steam shares are quoted at Rs. 212/8xd. Bundi Cements shares kept steady at Rs. 14-14 and Indian Cements at Rs. 180. Katni Ordys. finished at Rs. 157/8 with Defds. unchanged at Rs. 550.

Imperial Bank shares declined from Rs. 1247/8 to Rs. 1200 but closed at Rs. 1212/8 and Contributories at Rs. 292/8. Bank of India shares eased from Rs. 94/4 to Rs. 92 and those of the Central Bank from Rs. 19/2 to Rs. 18/14.

The share market will remain open on Saturday the 29th inst. from 6-30 to 8 p.m. for Moorat (Hindu New Year) business.

ANGIER'S for Lung Troubles

Colds, Coughs, all Chest Affections.

For any weakness of throat or chest, or any tendency to tuberculosis; for a troublesome cough, bronchitis or any chest affection, the standard approved treatment is a course of Angier's Emulsion. It soothes and strengthens the lungs, promotes appetite, greatly improves digestion, and exerts a pronounced tonic, invigorating influence upon the general health. No mother should be without a bottle of Angier's Emulsion in the house. Remember—Angier's is the most palatable of all emulsions, and it agrees perfectly with delicate sensitive stomachs. No other emulsion is so strongly recommended and so largely prescribed by the Medical Profession.

Of all Chemists and Bazars in two sizes.

"I have prescribed Angier's frequently."

A Doctor writes:—"Some two months ago I had occasion to try Angier's Emulsion personally for a troublesome and worrying cough. In a few days my appetite commenced to return, and in a short time my cough completely disappeared. I still continue taking Angier's and have prescribed it frequently."—(Signed)———, M.B.

Angier's Emulsion contains no animal oil, and in its preparation is untouched by hand. It is therefore acceptable to all castes and religions.

ANGIER'S EMULSION
ENDORSED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

PRINCIPAL
AYURVEDA COLLEGE
Trivandrum
WRITES:
I have been using KESARI'S DENTAL CREAM and I find that it is quite good. It can stand comparison with any other Dental Cream in the market and I venture to think that ere long those who love Swadeshi articles will prefer this to other foreign Dental Creams in the market now available. I wish Dr. Kesari all success in his efforts to invent such useful indigenous articles which go a long way to remove the poverty of India.
.....K. G. GOPAL PILLAI.
AT ALL CHEMISTS
Manufacturers:
KESARI KUTEERAM
Indian Chemists and Druggists.
EGMORE :: MADRAS.
Bombay Agents: RATILAL Bros., Hasham Bldg., 38, Churchgate Street, Bombay 1.

IN WEAKNESS DEBILITY
ANÆMIA
USE
Deschiens' Syrup
Already 30,000 Doctors throughout the world have agreed that this radical remedy ALWAYS CURES, and gives health and strength.
INSIST ON THE NAME OF DESCHIENS, PARIS (France)

CURRENT QUOTATIONS OF INDIAN MILL-MADE PIECEGOODS

Issued by

The Millowners' Association, Bombay.

BLEACHED, WOVEN COLOURED AND FANCY GOODS

Bombay, Oct. 19.

Name of Mill	Trade No.	Trade Mark	Ex-mill price per piece Rs. a. p.
BLEACHED LONGCLOTH.			
Ahm. Advance	21001	Ganga Utaran	7 14 0
Currimbhoys	91A	.....	6 10 3
Khatau Makanji	58000	Rambha	14 12 0
Kohinoor	400000	.....	13 0 0
Kohinoor	500000	.....	13 0 0
Mysore Spg.	848	.....	12 7 6
Sholapur	F4000	.....	13 12 0
Svadeshi	66001	Two Elephants & Engine	6 4 6
Tata	4331	Darji	6 14 0
BLEACHED SHIRTING.			
Currimbhoys	3225B	.....	6 0 0
Kohinoor	1001	.....	7 8 0
New Gt. Eastern	N773	Bird	11 0 0
New Gt. Eastern	N801	.....	10 4 0
Tata	3295	Darji	4 0 0
BLEACHED MULL.			
Currimbhoys	4000	.....	5 0 0
Khatau Makanji	CCC	Arjun Subhadra	8 4 0
Kohinoor	2048	.....	4 10 0
Kohinoor	2054	.....	5 2 0
Kohinoor	6020	.....	5 8 0
New Gt. Eastern	N826	.....	5 0 0
Sholapur	128/9	.....	8 8 0
Tata	46221	Darji	7 7 0
BLEACHED TWILL.			
Ahm. Advance	1001	Ganga Utaran	8 2 0
New Gt. Eastern	N813	.....	11 3 0
BLEACHED DRILL.			
Alexandra Mill	779	.....	9 0 0
Currimbhoys	1125	.....	6 9 0
Mysore Spg.	MSM2	.....	13 9 3
Svadeshi	2042	Kamal	14 4 6
Tata	105	Darji	11 7 0
BLEACHED SHEETS.			
New Gt. Eastern	N768	.....	Each: 2 0 0
BLEACHED DHOTIES.			(per pair.)
Ahm. Advance	7630	Ganga Utaran	1 11 6
Currimbhoys	15½15½	.....	1 14 3
Khandeish	5011	.....	2 7 0
Kohinoor	V.M.	.....	2 12 0
Kohinoor	K.V.	.....	2 12 0
Khatau Makanji	P.9	Sansar Nauka	3 8 0
Mysore Spg.	MSM26	.....	2 2 0
Sholapur	128/11	.....	4 4 0
Victoria Mill	2257	.....	1 5 0
Victoria Mill	CCCC	.....	1 6 9
Name of Mill	Trade No.	Trade Mark.	Ex-mill price per piece.
DYED SHIRTING AND LONGCLOTH.			Rs. a. p.
Currimbhoys	28351	.....	4 3 6
Framjee Petit	4239	Begum	7 1½ 4½
Mysore Spg.	MSM20	.....	8 2 9
Svadeshi	783	Kamal	4 3 9
Tata	3584	Darji	4 0 0
DYED DRILL.			
Burhanpur-Tapti	A2626	.....	5 6 3
Currimbhoys	A1616	.....	5 14 6
Framjee Petit	5151	Chinese Lantern	5 14 6
SUSI CHECKS.			
Alexandra Mill	3511	.....	not quoted
Burhanpur-Tapti	27000	.....	2 8 6
Century	263	Three Women	not quoted
Currimbhoys	263	.....	2 4 0
New Gt. Eastern	N840	.....	9 8 0
Phoenix Mill	505	Turkish Lady	2 5 0
Rachel Sassoon	1405	.....	2 5 0
Sholapur	29/8	.....	2 12 0
STRIPED DRILLS.			
Burhanpur-Tapti	12000	.....	2 11 10
Century	697½	Man and Globe	3 13 3
Currimbroys	2224½	.....	2 15 0
David Mill	902	.....	2 7 0
Hindoostan	64700	Railway & Vasant Vihar	5 13 0
Phoenix Mill	902	Turkish Lady	2 6 0
Western India	902½	Panchavati	3 0 0
STRIPED SUSIES.			
Ahm. Advance	1121	Ganga Uttaran	4 3 0
Colaba Land	755N	Modom	7 4 0
Currimbhoys	2055	.....	3 0 0
Edward Sassoon	3271	Shivaji	not quoted
New Gt. Eastern	N797	.....	7 8 0
COATINGS.			
Framji Petit	38000	Chinese Lanterns	3 13 10½
Kohinoor	314	.....	7 0 0
Do.	678	.....	7 0 0
Do.	698	.....	7 0 0
Mysore Spg.	112	.....	8 1 9
Do.	114	.....	9 7 9
Do.	22	.....	8 6 0
New Gt. Eastern	N685	.....	12 8 0
Tata Mill	845	Darji	9 9 0
SHOLAPUR CLOTH			
Currimbhoys	1325	.....	2 10 0
DOBBY AND JACQUARD CHADAR			(per chadar)
Currimbhoys	5211	.....	0 13 0
Tata Mill	881	Darji	5 1 0
COTTON BLANKETS			(per blanket)
iCentury	896	Spade	0 13 0
Do.	3201	Spade	0 11 0
Colaba Land		.....	0 8 6
Jacob Sassoon	525	.....	0 8 9
TOWELS			(per dozen)
New Gt. Eastern	N698	.....	9 8 0
Do.	N276	.....	2 8 0
Tata Mill	99B	Darji	14 14 0

NEW YORK COTTON PRICES ADVANCE 5 PTS.

Japanese Buying

SHORT COVERING

Bombay, October 26.

The New York cotton futures market was firm and fairly active yesterday. Prices declined on Southern Selling but later advanced on Japanese buying. Prices opened at a rise of 5 points but a decline of 9 points was recorded on Southern hedge selling. At this level there was increased buying by Japan which in conjunction with short covering resulted in a rise of 13 points. The market closed at a rise of 5 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 6.45c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 4 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 4 points at 6.40c.

Following further weakness in sterling, the Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 14 points. The market remained nervous and featureless throughout the day and finally closed at a rise of 12 to 14 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 9 points at 5.61d. per lb.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was firm on improved buying. Sakels closed at a rise of 26 to 25 points and Ashmouni futures advanced 21 to 16 points.

Messrs. Denkaran Nanjee's Liverpool friends write:—

"About half of the crop is already picked, ginned and largely hedged, so that whatever happens not much further pressure is likely from this level, especially if the firmness of the South and the advancing basis is any criterion. Besides, it cannot be amiss to point out that during the month of October the low point of the season is frequently seen because the peak of the crop movement is then generally reached, and particularly so with a small crop. We admit that general conditions, financially, industrially and potifically cannot be termed good as yet, but things are on the ment and improving if only slowly."

PRIVATE CABLES

New York January Highest 6.45 lowest 6.32.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool.—Shadow American elections restricting enterprise. Anticipating little movement meantime

New York.—Opened unchanged to 5 points up. Advanced during the morning on Liverpool, Continent, Japanese, trade and Commission houses buying. Hedging, light. Market very steady with small offerings. Cotton goods market and yarn market small business.

New York.—Covering. Trade demand Far East credited buying October.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York Oct. 27

December	6.37+06
January 1933	6.41+05
March 1933	6.50+05
May 1933	6.61+06
Middling Spot	6.45+05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York Oct. 27

December	6.35+04
January	6.38+04
Middling Spot	6.40+04

New York 10-55 a.m.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

New York Oct. 27

January	6.35
March	6.45
May	6.55

New York:—Noon Call

January	6.44
March	6.52
May	6.62

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York Oct. 27

Day's Receipts at all U.S.A. Ports 39,000

Day's Exports to Great Britain 1000

Day's Exports to the Continent 13000.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, October 27.

10-10 a.m. To-day's Quotations. Price.

October 1932	5.34+.12
November 1932	5.31+.12
December 1932	5.28+.12
January 1933	5.29 5.27+.12
February 1933	5.28+.12
March 1933	5.31 5.30+.13
April 1933	5.31+.13
May 1933	5.33 5.33+.13
June 1933	5.33+.13
July 1933	5.34+.13
August 1933	5.35+.14
September 1933	5.35+.14
October 1933	5.36+.14
Middling Spot	5.61+.09

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, October 27.

October (Sakellaridis)	7.40
November	7.45
December	7.42
January 1933	7.53
March 1933	7.61
May 1933	7.69
July 1933	7.76
F.G.F. Spot	7.78

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, October 27.

BROACH (Good Staple)—

Fully Good	5.10
Fine	5.22
Superfine	5.34

C.P.

OOMRA (No. 1 Staple)—

Good	5 19
Superfine	5.34
Choice	5.49

BENGAL—

Good	4.41
Fully Good	4.51
Fine	4 61

SCINDE—

Fully Good	4.51
Fine	4.61
Superfine	4.71

LONDON SILVER

London, Oct. 27

Silver—sellers scarce.

Spot	18—1/ 8
Forward	18—3/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Oct. 27

Bars Gold Fine per oz. £6/5/8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, Oct. 27

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days Market Loan 0-5/8 per cent.

Bank Bills 3 monts 1-11/16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 monts 1-27/32 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 2-3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 2-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Oct. 27

T T London on Berlin 13.80
T T London on Amsterdam 8.16-1/4.
T T London on Brussels 23.59
T T London on Madrid 40.09
T T London on Milan 64.15
T T London on Berne 17.03
T T London on Paris 83.53
T T London on Prague 110.25
T T London on New York (Closing Rate) 3.28-3/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Oct. 27

Chartered Bank of I A & C £14—1/4

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London register £118—1/2

P & O Banking Corporation £8

National Bank of India £45

Funding Loan 4 p.c. £108-5/8

Conversion Loan 3½ p.c. £100

Rupee paper 3½ p.c. £53

India Stock 3 p.c. sterling Loan £77

Indian Stock 3½ per cent Sterling Loan £88—3/4

Indian Stock 4½ per cent Sterling Loan £106—1/2

Consols 2½ p.c. £76—1/4

War Loan 5 per cent £99—1/2

Victory Bonds p.c. £108—3/8

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Oct. 27.

Cottonseed Bombay Hull, per ton, no offers.

Castorseed Bombay Hull, per ton, Nov./Dec. sellers £12.2-6.

Rapeseed Torio, Hull-Continent, per ton, Nov./Dec. sellers £12.5-0

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 27.

Linseed Calcutta, (London) per ton, Nov./Dec nominal £10-15-0.

Linseed La Plata, c.i.f. Hull, per ton, Oct./Nov. sellers £8-17-6.

Linseed Bombay, (London) per ton, Oct./Nov. nominal £11-15-0.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Oct. 27.

Linseed Oil naked London, per cwt., Nov./Dec. sellers 16/9.

Linseed Jil naked London, per cwt., Jan./Apl. sellers 17/6.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Oct. 27.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lo. Spot, sellers 2.7/16.

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 27.

Rozario Santa Se, per 64 lbs. Cargoes, Oct./Nov. quoted 25/3.

Barletta Russo per 64 lbs. Cargoes, Oct./Nov. quoted 25/3.

Wheat South Australian Parcels, Oct./Nov. sellers 27.

Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels. no offers.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 27.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25:—

C. & F. Calcutta, Oct./Dec. per cwt., sellers 7/10-1/2.

C. & F. Boubay, Oct./Dec. per cwt., sellers 7/11-1/4.

C. & F. Karachi, Oct /Dec. per cwt. sellers 7/11-1/4.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Oct. 27.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) Spot 8-1/4.

BOMBAY COTTON

JAPANESE BUYING

Bombay Oct. 28.

In sympathy with a small overnight improvement in New York cotton futures the local market opened quiet at Rs. 212/12 for Broach A/M. delivery

There was scattered long liquidation at the opening which resulted in a decline of annas twelve the opening level but as soon as selling orders were executed the market gradually improved.

Japanese export houses were keen buyers and prices advanced to Rs. 214. It appears that Japanese mills are free buyers of cotton not only here but also in New York market This steady buying is likely to result in scarcity of contracts in an advancing market.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of 2 points and prices again advanced to Rs. 214|8 in the local market. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A|M 214|4.
Oomra D|J 191|12.
Bengal D|J 173|8.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Oct. 28.

Yesterday in London gold prices advanced 17d. to £6-5-8 and silver spot prices rose 3/8d. New York spot silver closed unchanged at 26-5/8s. and December delivery advanced 3 points at 26 93. Shanghai T T on London opened to-day 1 9-11/16 and closed at 1 9-5/8. Quotations in the local market were as under:—

	Rs. as. p.
Gold Ready	30 13 0
Sovereigns Ready	19 7 6
Sovereigns Nov.	19 7 6
Noverber tejimendi	0 8 0
Sovereigns December	19 7 9
December tejimendi	0 10 0
Silver Ready	56 5 0
Kartak delivery	56 8 0
Kartak tejimundi	0 15 0
Magasar delivery	56 13 0
Magasar tejimundi	1 12 0

OUTSTANDING TREASURY BILLS

Due Dates

Approximate due date.	Account issued Rs.
29th Oct. 1932	21,00,000
8th January 1933	3,25,000
15th January 1933	33,25,000
13th to 18th January 1933	2,39,00,000
22nd January 1933	1,84,00,000
20th to 25th January 1933	4,89,50,000
23rd January 1933	1,96,75,000
29th January 1933	1.79,00,000
27th January to 1st February 1933	2,55,75,000
21st to 26th January 1933	83,75,000
30th January 1933	1,62,50,000
28th January to 1st February 1933	8,25,000
14th January 1933	1.62,75,000
12th to 17th January 1933	92,00,000
21st January 1933	2,00,00,00
19th to 24th January 1933	76,75,000
27th January 1933	2,00.00,000
Total	25,66,50,000
5th February 1933	2,00,00,000
28th February 1933	3,44,50,000
7th February 1933	1,19,00,000
4th to 10th February 1933	25,00,000
Total ..	6,88,50,000
2nd March 1933	2,00,00,000
9th March 1933	1.83,25,000
6th to 12th March 1933	1.59,00,000
16th March 1933	58,75,000
14th to 19th March 1933	35,25,000
23rd March 1933	3,25,000
Total	**6,39,50,000**
Grand Total ..	**39,15,50,000**

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 27

Central India	404 bales
Berar	234 ,,
Central Provinces	33 ,,
Dhollera	302 ,,
Rajputana	138 ,,
Sind-Punjab	4 ,,
Compta-Dharwar	1,192 ,,
Westerns-Northerns	794 ,,
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	100 ,,
Persians	227 ,,
Americans	758 ,,
Egyptians	93 ,,
East Africans	392 ,,
Wheat	19.246 cwts
Linseed	2.736 ,,
Rape. Rai and Mustard seeds	257 ,,
Gingellyseed	660 ,,
Groundnuts	17.684 ,,
Castorseed	1.507 ,,
Rice	43.083 ,,
Cottonseed	453 ,,
Mowraseed	1.047 ,,
Gram	1.325 ,,
Joowar	152 ,,
Barley	498 ,,
Bajree	291 ,,

AMERICAN COTTON

Details Of Bureau Report

The report on the United States cotton crop, issued on Saturday the 8th October by the Washington Department of Agriculture, states that the average condition on October 1 was 54.2 against 56.6 on September 1, 69.3 on October 1 last year, and a ten-year average of 55.7. The average yield per acre is estimated at 149.3 lb. against 147.8 lb. a month ago, and 190.5 lb at the corresponding date last year. This indicates a crop of 11,425,000 bales, excluding linters, against 11,310,000 bales a month ago, and actual crops of 17,095,000 bales and 13,932,000 bales in 1931 and 1930 respectively. The growth in Lower California, which is not included in the United States total, is estimated at 12,000 bales against 26,000 bales harvested last year.

The following table gives details of conditions, with comparisons:—

	1932 Oct. 1.	Sept. 1	Oct 1	Sept 1	10 year average Oct. 1
Virginia	49	60	80	83	67
North Carolina	56	61	75	77	61
South Carolina	50	52	68	70	52
Georgia	46	49	64	63	53
Florida	44	46	76	69	63
Missouri	65	66	88	85	63
Tennessee	54	61	77	76	58
Alabama	48	51	68	66	63
Mississippi	47	51	63	59	59
Louisiana	52	50	69	67	56
Texas	59	61	69	67	55
Oklahoma	58	60	63	68	51
Arkansas	52	54	80	75	57
New Mesico	83	83	87	91	83
Arizona	86	88	80	90	84
California	89	90	82	85	86
Other States	60	80	83	79	74
Average	54.2	56.6	69.3	68.0	55.7

The following table gives details of production (in thousands of bales):—

	1932 Oct. 1	Sept 1	1931 Crop	1930 Crop
Virginia	29	30	42	42
North Carolina	519	514	766	775
South Carolina	610	599	1005	1001
Georgia	795	795	1393	1593
Glorida	16	16	43	50
Missouri	191	187	289	151
Tennessee	381	392	594	377
Alabama	836	836	1420	1473
Mississipi	1100	1064	1761	1464
Louisiana	540	513	900	715
Texas	4063	4092	5322	4038
Oklahoma	959	928	1261	854
Arkansas	1081	1045	1907	874
New Mexico	91	91	98	99
Arizona	84	84	115	155
California	120	114	177	264
Other States	10	10	12	7
Total	11425	11310	17095	13932

LONDON METAL

London, Oct. 27

Copper braziers £43/
Yellow metal £37—1/4
Spelter hard Indian Brands £14—3/8
Corrugat Sheets 24 Gauge £16-1/8
Tin English Ingot £153—1/2

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

London, Oct. 27.

	This Week.
Total Bullion	£140,400,000
Public Deposit	£ 25,400,000
Other Deposit	£110,900,000
Govt. Securities	£ 67,000,000
Other Securities	£ 30,000,000
Notes and coin	£ 57,000,000
Notes in circulation	£358,400,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	41.81 p.c.

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or
Messrs DATTA & CO. Chief Agents. KARWAR.

CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu—Aasoe Vad 30. 1988.
Msulim—Jamadil Akhir 28, 1351.
Parsi—Ardibesht 23, 1302.
Sunrise 6h. 3m.
Sunset 6h. 8m.
High Tide—11-08 23.56.
Low Tide— 5.06. 17.20.
Phases of the moon: New Moon to-day (Saturday) 3h. 26m. p.m. 1st quarter 5th Nov. 9h. 20m. Full Moon 13th Nov. 0h. 56m. p.m. Last quarter 21st Nov. 1h. 28m. p.m.
Diwali Hindu Holiday. Banks closed.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PRORAMME.

11 a.m.—Prof. K. D. Tendulkar's light music, with D. Parwatkar, (Sarangi- and Madhavlal's sitar solo 9-20, Bai Sunderabai's popular songs, with D. Parwatkar.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday the 30th instant.

SHRI RAM SANGIT VIDYALAYA.

A musical concert will be held by Prof Ramkrishna Phatak in the Gayan-Hall of the Shri Ram Sangit Vidyalaya, on Saturday, Oct. 29, at 9 p.m.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY.

The band of the 1st Bn. the Great Indian Peninsula Rly. Regiment A. F. (I) will play a programme of music at the Chowpatty Band Stand on Sunday, Oct. 30, commencing at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Mr. M. A. Suvarna will conduct the weekly divine service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, on Sunday, Oct. 30, at 5-30 p.m in English.

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Theosophical Federations Mr. Mavji Govindji Sheth will lecture in English at the hall of the Theosophical Society (French Bridge, Chowpati) on Monday, Oct. 31, at 6-30 p.m. (S T). The subject is "City of the Human Soul."

THE KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION

The annual social gathering of the Association will be held in the Moozaffar Abad Hall, Grant Road on Saturday, the 29th inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S T). Mr. H. Shankar Rau President of the Association, will preside and distribute the prizes to the winners.

THE GATHA SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held on Tuesday, 1st November, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort). Mr. Khodabax E. Funegar, will deliver a lecture on "The First Stanza of Yasna Ha 29".

KITTE BHANDARI MANDAL.

The 6th Annual Ceremony of the Kitte Bhandari Sahayyakari Swayamsewak Mandal, will be held at Kitte Bhandari Hall, Durgadevi, under the presidentship of Sjt. Ganpats Mahadeo Kelaker, on Sunday, the 30th instant, at 4-30 p.m.

BOMBAY MTDICAL UNION.

The adjourned general meeting of the members of the Bombay Medical Union will be held at the Union Hall, Blavatsky Lodge Building, French Bridge, Chowpatty, on Monday, the 31st inst. at 7.30 p.m. (S. T.).

THE SWASTIK LEAGUE.

In honour of the Hindu New Year's Day there will be a review parade of the Volunteer Corps of the Swastik League on Sunday, the 30th inst., at 6.15 a.m. sharp (S. T.). at the Gowalia Tank Maidan. All volunteers of the League are required to attend in correct parade uniform.

Dayanand Death Anniversary

Maharshi Dayanand Death anniversary will be celebrated to-day (Saturday) and on Sunday (30th October) when public meetings will be held at the following places, and speeches will be made on the life work of late Maharshi Dayanand Saraswati Yagna and Bhajans will be performed.

Saturday (29th Oct.) at 6-30 p.m., in the Arya Samaj, Girgaum Back Road.
Saturday (29th Oct.) at 3 p.m., in the Lower Parel under the auspices of Maharashtra Mochi Sammelan.
Saturday (29th Oct.) at 7 p.m., at Matunga Arya Samaj.
Saturday (29th Oct.) at 4 p.m., in Fort Arya Samaj.
Sunday (30th inst.) at 6-30 p.m. in Arya Samaj, Girgaum.
Sunday (30th inst.) 4 p.m., in Arya Samaj, Chichpokli.

Daily Amusements

EXCELSIOR—"Impatient Maiden" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday: 4 p.m. Matinee, Sunday: 4 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Potiphar's Wife". Daily 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday: 4 p.m. Matinee, Sunday: 4 p.m
EMPRESS—"Caught Plastered" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee Saturday: 4 p.m. Matinee Sunday: 4 p.m.
CAPITOL—"The Passionate Plumber". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee Saturday: 4 p.m. Matinee, Sunday: 4 p.m.
RIALTO—"Call of the Flesh". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday: 4 p.m. Matinee, Sunday: 4 p.m. Extra Show on Sunday 10 a.m.
PATHE—"One Hour With You" Daily at 3-30 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"After To-morrow". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m Matinee Saturday: 4 p.m. Matinee, Sunday: 4 p.m.
WEST END—"Shyam Sunder" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m Matinee, Saturday: 3 p.m. Matinee, Sunday: 3 p.m.
GLOBE—"Shirin Farhad". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee Saturday 3 p.m. Matinee, Sunday: 3 p.m.
PATHE CINEMA—Maurice Chevalier in "ONE HOUR WITH YOU" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday Morning at 10 a.m.

Acworth Leper Asylum

The President of the Board of Management of the Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, acknoledges the following donations to the Asylum received during the months of July, August and September 1932:—

Rs. 50 from Mr. V. R. Patkar, Secretary, The Saraswat Hitwardhak Mandal; Rs. 15 from Mr. Anant Bhikoba Goregaonkar, Dammer Lane, Bombay No. 7; Rs. 10 from Mr. Maneckji M Billimoria; Rs. 10 from Mr. K M. Desai, in memory of Mr. Anandrao A. Trilokekar; Rs. 5 from the staff of the Zaveri Bazar Branch of the Central Bank of India, through Mr. F. A. Cama.

Besides this the Asylum received from several parties [illegible] oranges, cinema films,

LONDON/NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

(Special Service to the "Chronicle")

T T ON LONDON
New York, Oct. 28.

Previous closing	3.28	1/4
To-day's closing	3.28	1/2

T T ON NEW YORK
London, Oct. 28.

Previous closing	3.28	1/8
To-day's opening	3.28	1/4
To-day's closing	3.28	1/2

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Ormos Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

JANUARY SETTLEMENT

New York Oct. 28.

Previous closing rate	6.41
To-day's opening rate	6.37
Difference	—.04
To-day's closing rate	6.31
Difference	—.10

BROACH EXPECTATION.

April-May Rs. 312

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

JANUARY SETTLEMENT.

Liverpool. Oct. 28.

Previous closing rate	5.27
To-day's opening rate	5.29
Difference plus	.02
To-day's closing rate	5.30
Difference plus	.03

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, Oct. 28.

Silver ready	17 15/16 —3 annas
Silver forward	18 1/16 —2 annas

Specilators sold.

BOMBAY MARKET
Bombay, Oct. 28.

1st settlement	56-8-0
2nd settlement	56-8-0
3rd settlement	56-14-0
Gold	30-13-0
Guinea	19-6-6

"HINDUSTAN AND PRAJAMITRA" ANNUAL

Interesting Articles And Pictures

The "Divali" annual of the "Hindusthan and Prajamitra" the well-known Gujarati evening paper contains articles with what one might term as an obvious bias. The majority of the writers represent the tendencies towards radical or rather non traditional thoughts persistently championed by the journal. Moreover, it is, probably, the only daily in Gujarati that has, as a matter of policy, accepted the task, whose vital importance is yet generally realised of viewing and examining and judging national problems with an international outlook. Syts. J. P. Mehta, P. J. Bhat, R. V Mehta S. L. Gandhi, B. Yagnik. "Searchlight", R. K. Mehta, N. Vimawalla, "Proletarian", Srimatis Bachuben Lotwalla, "Ek Behn". "Jyotirballa" Chandrikabehn Overseer. Malti Dave and Gangabehn Patel have all touched topics that at present occupy the mind of all intellectuals.

The international outlook apparent in the articles published in this number is, no doubt, its distinguishing feature. But it should now be obvious that these international thoughts theories and radical concepts remain practically in effective if they are not critically applied to the passing events of public or rather civic importance If the journal could be persuaded to direct its radical criticisms towards that goal its theories would gain not less significance than precision.

Syts. Dubashe, Somalal Shah, Jayant Khatri, and Kanu Subedar provide the painting reproduced with care in the journal. Particularly noteworthy are Syt. Somalal Shah's "Harmony In Life" and Syt. Kanu Subedar's "Effective Affinity" Syt. Kanu Subedar's line drawing is indeed the prize picture of the number. The photographs by the Wilson Studio "Crystal" and "Torch" and "Day Dreams" by the Vanguard Studio may be mentioned. But it is the badly tilled and badly reproduced excellent photo by Ananda Munshi which is really worth particular notice.

K. H. V.

NO ILLUMINATIONS IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Friday.

"Diwali" is one of the important festivals of Hindus. To the mercantile community of Bombay it is the most important function, celebrated with due eclat and grandeur. During the previous years sightseers from all parts of the cityU used to flock in to the Kalbadevi area to see the gran and artistic illuminations.

This year there was no illumination at all. The roads were comparatively deserted. The Civil Disobedience Movement and the trade depression are supposed to be the cause of the gloom on the Diwali Day.

Gloomy Diwali At Nagpur

(From A Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Oct. 28.

Eight "Vanar Sena" boys were arrested to-day for picketing crackers shops in the business locality of the town in Itwari. They distributed leaflets not to sell crackers and not to celebrate Diwali.

Merchants' Associations have resolved not to celebrate Diwali with usual splendour. Gloom prevails in the town for want of enthusiasm.

Antipurdah Campaign

The General Secretary, Agrawal Mahasabha, Calcutta, writes:

The Agrawal Mahasabha has been doing its best towards social reform. Last year antipurdah day was celebrated all over India, and much success was achieved.

This year too efforts are made to celebrate Anti-purdah Day on 7th November all over India. Almost all the influential women leaders are invited to come and bless the movement.

Meetings and processions will be the main features of the celebration.

DIVALI SWADESHI BAZAR

Under the auspices of "The Bombay Students' Social League" the Divali Swadeshi Exhibition is organised at Rambaug, C. P Tank Road. On Friday, the lady members of the Bombay Students' Social League played garba, ras, music, dance, and other comic programmes which were very interesting and attracted a large number of spectators. Messrs. N C Kelkar and Balubhai Desai were among those who visited the Bazar.

To-day's programme is Mr. Munshiji's comic programme and silent dance (Mr. Nanavati).

FIRE IN SHEIK MEMON STREET

Heavy Damage To Three Storied Building

BOMBAY, Friday.

Smart work was done by the Bombay Fire Brigademen under Mr. P. H. Scully, to-night when they brought under control within a few minutes a big fire that broke out in a three storied building on Sheik Memon Street. The fire was brought under control within half an hour.

Smoke was noticed issuing forth from the second floor of the building at 11-15 to-night and the Fire Brigade was immediately informed. Fire engines from Bhuleshwar, Babulnath Tank Gowalia Tank Fort, Byculla and Mandvi hurried to the spot. Immediately the Firemen set to work and extinguished the fire.

HEAVY DAMAGE.

The building is owned by one Kakasingh Jaganath, a commission agent who has his office on the first floor of the building which is next to the Cotton Market. On the ground floor there is a cap mart belonging to one Saligram Maharchand, who also uses the second floor as a store house.

Damage done to the building and property by fire and water is said to be very heavy. The building and the cap mart are insured. The cause of the fire is not known.

Sub-Inspector Mungeker of the Princess Street Police, who with other officers was on the scene, is investigating.

MAYOR'S ASSURANCE TO HARIJANS

Walpakhadi Diwali Function

BOMBAY, Friday.

This evening at 5-30 p.m. Mr B. J. Deorukknar, on behalf of the Harijans of Bombay organised a Diwali function at Walpakhadi and invited several caste Hindu leaders. Among those present were Mr. Chandavarkar the Mayor of Bombay, Mrs. Swaruprani Nehru, Mrs. Goshespben Captain, Mr. Meisheri, chairman of the Municipal Standing Committee, Mr. Shete, the Dy Commissioner of the Corporation and several others.

The Bharat Harijan Mela organised by Mr. S. S. Desai welcomed the guests.

Mr. Shete, the Dy. Commissioner said that the Commissioner was absent on account of sickness and assured Mr. Deorukhkar that the Municipality would consider sympathetically the grievances of the Harijan employees of the Corporation. Mr. Nehurkar, the Health Officer of the Corporation also spoke in the same strain.

The function continued for about three hours its main features being physical culture demonstration and garba dance which were highly appreciated by the audience.

Mr. Chandavarkar who presided over the function complemented the Harijans for having organised such a successful function, that it was and also assured that the City Fathers would certainly consider the legitimate grievances of the Harijans very sympathetically.

The function terminated at 8-30 p.m. with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

"CONGRESS LEAFLETS" SEIZED

BOMBAY, Friday.

Six thousand copies of Congress leaflets were seized to-night by Sergeant Rimmer of the Palton Road Police Station from the Mulji Jetha Market.

Acting on information, that the unauthorised leaflets were hidden near a shop in the Mulji Jetha Market. Sergeant Rimmer went to the Mulji Jetha Market and seized the leaflets

No arrest have been made in his connection.

Attempting To Make Bonfire

BOMBAY, Friday.

A Congress volunteer who was attempting to make a bonfire of foreign cloth at Thakurdwar junction to-night at 8-30 was arrested by the Princess Street Police.

Frontier's Acting Governor

PESHAWAR, Oct. 28.

His Excellency Sir Ralph Griffith, Governor of the North West Frontier Province, is proceeding home on four months leave from third November.

Mr. G. Cunningham, Home Member, will take charge as Acting Governor.—A. P.

SPECIAL FOR DIVALI

THE CAPITOL TO-NIGHT AT 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

THE FUNNIEST TRIO IN PICTURES

BUSTER KEATON JIMMY DURANTE POLLY MORAN

with IRENE PURCELL
Directed by EDWARD SEDGWICK

Here's the year's Laugh Festival Three lunatics for the price of one! What a bargain! Don't Miss It!

A BUSTER KEATON Production

Also Showing LAUREL and HARDY in "The Music Box"

A PROGRESSIVE CONCERN

East & West Insurance Company

The following is an amplified report of the proceedings of the extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the East & West Insurance Co. Ltd., which was held on Saturday the 22nd instant at 3 p.m. at the Registered Office of the Company, "East & West Buildings," Bombay, to consider and adopt the Fourth Valuation Report by the Consulting Actuary, Prof. K. B. Madhava, M.A., F.R.A.S., A.I.A. (Lond.), on the assets and liabilities of the Company for the triennium ending 31st December, 1931. Dewan Bahadur Krishnalal M Jhaveri, M.A., LL.B., J.P., Ex-Judge of the High Court, Bombay presided.

REAL CRITERION OF PROSPERITY.

The Chairman in the course of his speech said:—

"The Valuation Report does not require any detailed explanation. It is sufficiently clear, I would, however, refer to one or two of its salient features which must have arrested the attention of every member. One of them—a striking feature—is that "East & West" stands on a strong footing and can be compared favourably with many first-class Indian concerns. The Company might not possess the large quantity of funds shown by some of them. But such quantity alone is not a test of soundness as it entails corresponding heavy liabilities. The real criterion of prosperity is, the surplus disclosed after a severe test by an Actuary. And our Consulting Actuary observes:—

"It is not a mere empty compliment, but a very deserved recognition that you have been able to produce a substantial surplus despite all the stringencies of the Valuation process and against all the rigorous demands of a nervous and unsteady financial market."

The Valuation, you must have noticed, has been done on a most stringent basis employing a stringent mortality Table. A much higher provision has been made for future expenses than that shown in the last Valuation. Substantial Reserve Values have been set apart on the third year of policies without following in the footsteps of most of the Companies who do not set up any reserve for several years after a policy is effected. As we believe in stabilizing the position of our Company, effective provisions have been made under different heads of reserves consistently with the requirements of Law and Insurance practice. Despite the earmarking of such reserves, the Company has been able to show a much larger surplus than that disclosed at the last Quinquennial Valuation. We have thus proceeded on sound lines laying a solid foundation on which we hope to build the edifice of our Swadeshi concern, perhaps much to the edification of those who have been doubting the capacity of Indians to work efficient business concerns.

BONUS.

As regards the question of bonus, it will be admitted that a number of well-established foreign concerns, which once declared high bonuses, have been forced to reduce them now. Perhaps, they have realized the consequences of such a step. They must have seen that measures of this kind do not promote the strength or prosperity of Insurance concerns. It is true that some of the Indian Companies have also followed the example of foreign concerns and raised their bonuses. They are evidently acting under the belief that high bonuses mean big business Such bonuses, may for a while attract the public. However, time will show that such devices are dangerous and that they weaken the strength of the Company and when the day of reckoning comes, it is discovered that the reckless policy of high bonus has not only impaired future bonus prospects, but has eaten so far into the vitals of the concern as to endanger even the sum assured, a result which no good Life Insurance concern can afford or desire to face.

We have, therefore, adopted a different course. Although we have sufficient surplus to declare a high bonus, we have thought it advisable, instead of making large inroads on it, to carry forward the whole surplus until the next valuation, providing only an Interim Bonus on policies resulting in claims before the next valuation ending December, 1933. That is to say, we propose to give a bonus at the rate of Rs. 15 per thousand per year both on the Whole Life and Endowment Assurances becoming Claim by death or maturity up to the date of the next valuation. We have decided on this course as a measure of caution without at the same time inflicting any loss on the policy holders, who cease to be members by death or maturity. Those who continue to be on our roll as policy holders till the next valuation may look forward, as a result of our conserved strength, to a bonus which, given normal conditions, is expected to be somewhat higher than the rate of Interim Bonus that we propose to declare now.

Gentlemen, I have pleasure in moving that the Consulting Actuary's Report on the Assets and Liabilities of the Company as at 31st December, 1931 be adopted."

Mr. Hiralal Kursondas, B.A., LL.B., seconded the proposition which was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Interim Bonuses on with profit policies becoming claims by death or maturity before 1st January 1934 at Rs. 15 per thousand per year both on Whole Life and Endowment Assurances were declared and the balance was carried forward unappropriated.

THE RIALTO TO-DAY & TO-MORROW At 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Morning Show at 10 on Sunday.

WAS IT LOVE OR HEARTBREAK?

In gay Seville, he found —and lost, the love he'd been dreaming of. And then he poured all his bitterness and longing into golden song, for all the world to marvel at!

Novarro, the Great Lover, the Great Singer, is here at his finest!

with Dorothy Jordan, Renee Adoree, Nance O'Neil, Ernest Torrence

SEE and HEAR
SULOCHANA
THE SUPREME
IN
MADHURI
100 per cent. Colossal Imperial Talkie
At
MAJESTIC CINEMA
TO-NIGHT

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS.

"The Art of Healing—How are so-called miraculous cures of body ailments done? What is the right method of healing?" will be the subject of a public lecture to be delivered at the United Lodge of Theosophists, 51, Esplanade Road, Fort, on Sunday, Oct. 30, at 6-15 p.m.

SEE and HEAR
SULOCHANA
THE SUPREME
IN
MADHURI
100 per cent. Colossal Imperial Talkie
At
MAJESTIC CINEMA
TO-NIGHT

By Appointment to H.E. The Governor General of Portuguese India.

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BEAUTY & HEALTH
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DIWALI PRESENTS
GRAND VARIETIES OF FANCY SWEETS
We sell all sorts of DELICIOUS SWEETS prepared from PURE GHEE.
One Box of Dayaram will be a handsome present.

OUR TWO SHOPS ARE ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE.

DAYARAM DAMODAR
MITHAIWALA
548, CHIRA BAZAR and 393, GRANT ROAD.
Tele: 24777. Tele. 41140
Our FANCY CALENDAR will be presented to the customers buying commodities worth Rs. 5.

MATHERAN HINDU HOTEL
has opened with its usual pomps.

CHANGING HER FACE

Any woman not satisfied with her complexion can remove it and have a new one. The thin veil of stifling half-dead cuticle is an encumbrance, and should be removed to give the fresh vigorous young skin underneath a chance to show itself and to breathe.

There is a simple old-fashioned home remedy which will always do the work. Get some pure mercolized wax from your chemist and apply it at night like cold cream, washing it off in the morning. The mercolide will gently absorb all the lifeless skin and leave a healthy and beautiful complexion, as fresh as a child's. Naturally it takes with it all such facial blemishes as freckles, tan, moth patches, sallowness, liver spots, pimples, etc. It is pleasant to use, effective and economical. The face so treated immediately looks years younger.

Estd. 1904. Teleg. "HEWELL."
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SOLD EVERYWHERE.

BERAR BACK TO THE NIZAM?

Generous Treatment Of Ally

FEDERATION UNIT

(From Our Special Correspondent)
NEW DELHI Oct 28.

Speculation has been rife lately regarding the future of Berar and a local paper published this morning a story about a "decision" on the subject.

The fact of the matter is that no decision will be taken till the R. T. C. has concluded its deliberations.

The matter is certainly under discussion between Delhi and London, and has been so for long time. Indications are that the authorities in India are prepared to treat their friend and ally the Nizam of Hyderabad generously if Berar is to be included in the Federation and for that reason controversy on the strictly legal aspect of the case is not being encouraged.

The Nizam may, as the result of these discussions, get most of what he has been asking for and a definite ceremonial recognition may be given to his sovereignty through the flying of his flag and the celebration of his birthday similarly the Nizam's revenues may get a substantial addition through the use of the Nizam's postage in Berar and if His Exalted Highness be anxious to expand further his titles and attach an element of royalty to it, he may be permitted to call his heir apparent the Prince of Berar.

At present Berar's representatives to the Assembly and the Council of State are elected by constituencies created for the purpose but they are thereafter nominated by the Viceroy to the respective Houses. This legal formality has got to be practised but the convention is that the election results are always endorsed and the nomination is a mere form. It is stated that the Nizam may ask that hereafter Berar's elected representatives to the Federal Legislature should receive his formal approval also.

It is thus clear that on the whole the Nizam's plan about the recognition of his sovereignty in Berar may be met by the Paramount Power generously both in view of his past services and his present support of policy in British India.

A VILE PARLE INCIDENT

Official Version

The Director of Information, Bombay, sends the following note for publication:—

The following are the facts relating to the so-called raid on the Vile Parle Chhavni on October 23:—

The Vile Parle Chhavni has been taken over by Government and a police guard posted there. A congressman from Malad named Oza brought to the place three unemployed Agri boys on the pretext of finding them employment. He gave them khadi uniforms, took them to Dadar and told them that it was the command of the Chhavni that it should be raided and captured on October 23.

Oza brought the three boys to Khar at about 5 p.m. where four other Congress volunteers were awaiting their arrival. The three boys and the four volunteers were put in a taxi by Oza, who then disappeared. The party arrived at the Chhavni at 5-30 p.m. and entered the premises through a side entrance as the main gate was closed, and began to shout the usual Congress slogans. The guard on duty asked them to clear out but they refused to move, saying that they had an order from the Chhavni to raid and capture it. They were therefore marched to the Vile Parle polic station and placed before the police sub-inspector who arrested them.

CONGRESS FLAGS.

Two of the volunteers carried Congress flags and all of them were found to possess the Upnagar Chhavni bulletins and handbills. The three men from Bassein being of immature age and having acted as tools in the hands of Oza and having expressed regret for their conduct, were released by the police and the remaining four along with Oza were put up for trial on October 24 before the city and special magistrate of Bandra, the four men for offences under sections 17(1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and 447 of the Indian Penal Code and Oza under section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and 447 I.P.C. read with section 109 I.P.C. They were all convicted and each sentenced on 26th October to suffer six months' rigorous imprisonment in the aggregate.

EUROPEAN KILLED

Motor Accident On Agra Road

BOMBAY, Friday.

A motor smash which occurred on the Bombay Agra Road, resulted in the death of a European electrician, Mr. Stanley Chaves (37) in the St. George's Hospital, last night.

It appears that Captain Digby Best was driving his motor car along Bombay-Agra Road yesterday and when he reached Bhiwandi the car struck against the parapet of the road. In the impact the car was smashed to pieces and Mr. Stanley, who was occupying a seat in the car, was thrown violently on the road. He was picked up in an unconscious condition and removed to the St. George's Hospital, Bombay, and succumbed to his injuries last night.

CAMPHOR—POISONING

BOMBAY, Friday.

Camphor's poisoning is said to be the cause of the death of Chandu Basa, manager of the Hindu tea shop at Lady Hardinge Road, Dadar. Chandu was found in an unconscious state in his room at Dadar last evening. He was removed to the K E M Hospital where he died.

The inquest on the body has been adjourned.

ALL-INDIA BHAWSAR MAHASABHA

The All-India Bhawsar Mahasabha will be held on November 13 and 14 at Pandharpore (District Sholapur) when Mr. Bhaorao Babajirao Mahendhrekar will preside.

On November 12 a conference will also be held under the presidentship of Shri Guru Dattatraya Mahant when the question of amalgamation of several subcastes of Bhawsar such as Gujarathi, Marathi, Jain, Chhipas, Namdeo, Niralee, Shimpi etc. will be discussed.

MUSLIMS ARE WITH US IN NOBLE TASK

Sheikh Abdul Majid's View

KARACHI, Oct. 28.

Mr. Sheikh Abdu Majid in a press interview prior to departure for Allahabad declared: "In the absence of an amicable communal settlement there is every likelihood of responsibility in the centre being postponed for an indefinite period and even in the provinces responsibility will in all probability be whittled down by vesting special powers in the hands of Governors for the enforcement of an imposed settlement."

SUPPORT TO LUCKNOW.

Referring to criticisms of the Lucknow Conference Sheikh Abdul Majid said that among those who attended were two ex-presidents of the All-India Muslim Conference, two vice-presidents at the present moment of the All-India Muslim Conference, seven members of the Working Committee of the Conference. So far as the All-India Muslim League was concerned, its branches in Bombay, Bengal, Assam sympathised with the aims of the Conference. Then again there were those from the Khilafat Conference, Nationalist Muslim Party, the Jamiat-ul-Ulema and the All-India Shia Conference who all gave their unanimous support to the Lucknow Conference.

Mr. Sheikh Abdul Majid added, "All Muslims are with us in this noble task and our Lucknow decision contemplates the concurrence even of those who seem to waver at present. Much depends upon the reception accorded by Hindus to our 13 points and as soon as the Hindus are known to be conciliatory, the little suspicion that exists at present among a section of Mussalmans will be totally dispelled."

Asked about the prospects of the Allahabad Conference, Mr. Sheikh Abdul Majid said: "I know the dangers of the situation particularly in the Punjab. Sikhs and Hindus in the Punjab may be advised either to accept the results of the Allahabad Conference or submit their case to arbitration. There do exist dangers but I don't believe they are insurmountable."—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of October 28:—

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs. 034 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.7 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.5 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.9 degrees (3.1 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 67.4 degrees (1.9 above normal).

Relative Rumidity at 8 a.m. 90 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E.N.E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 7 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 68 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 10 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 7.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.03 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 9.01 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 73.59.

Weather Remarks: Variable sky.

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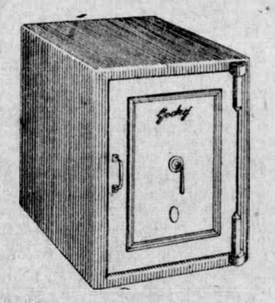

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TO-DAY
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Divali Programmes

Shown On The Screen

"WHOOPEE"

At Palace Talkies

The Palace Talkies, near Byculla railway station, Parel Road, are showing from to-day United Artists' gorgeous musical comedy "Whoopee" which has always proved a great "draw" whenever screened before. This is the first time that this highly entertaining all-colour picture is screened at a theatre equipped with the Western Electric Sound System, the most costly and efficient of its kind, in this city. Eddie Cantor, the popular comedian who is unsurpassed in his peculiar style of acting, sings a number of tuneful songs in his inimitable manner, heading a large cast which includes hundreds of dazzling beauties of Ziegfeld Follies whose combination with the stars of United Artists is a unique feature of this superb production. Eddie Cantor's own antics and singing should, by itself, prove a sufficient attraction well worth seeing. In addition to this, a number of magnificent dance ensembles provide a real feast of colour and beauty. Against this background of music, songs and dances is enacted an appealing love story which is brought to a happy climax by Eddie Cantor's contribution to its development. The picture is specially revived for the Diwali Holidays.

POTIPHAR'S WIFE

At The Empire Theatre

"Potiphar's Wife"", a British International Picture showing from to-day at the Empire Theatre is an adaptation of Edgar Middleton's daring stage comedy. It is exceptionally well directed and acted and contains a court scene which is outstanding in its clever presentation. The story is briefly as followws—Lady Diana finds her prosaic husband rather wearisome, so she tries to intrigue her chauffeur. He is ready to run away with her but not to be played with. She therefore compromises him and accuses him of assault. Court procedure follows, in which the chauffeur is acquitted, the jury stopping the case.

This is no cure, for when Lady Diana returns home a new chauffeur arrives—he is engaged by the husband because he is a married man—and looks it.

The strong English cast, bright dialogue and cleverness of direction makes it an outstanding production.

"CAUGHT PLASTERED"

At The Empress Theatre.

The management has great pleasure in announcing that the picture "Caught Plastered" which had a very successful run last week at the Excelsior will be screened at the Empress from to-day.

This production opens a new field of comedy! It's different! From the time Bert Wheeler and Robert Woolsey roll into a mid-western town via box car pullman, until they foil the bootlegger king and save the beautiful old lady from the poor house and a pauper's grave, it's different.

It is a combination of slam-bang, knock 'em dead comedy and a real story. Not a dull moment. The dialogue is by Ralph Spence and what the boys say is funny because of the action behind the situation.

According to word from Hollywood Dorothy Lee side-stepped stardom for the third time to be in this picture. She is more appealing and funnier than ever.

Lucy Beamount, Jason Robards and DeWitt Jennings complete the cast. William Seiter directed it. Douglas MacLean, former comedy star, wrote the story and also supervised production.

MAURICE CHEVALIER

In "One Hour With You"

Pathe Cinema start their run to-day of ramount Pictures and it One hour with you is a sample of the ones to come we have some very fine pictures to look forward to. Maurice Chevalier is probably more popular than any other screen star and has a tremendous following the world over. Previous pictures of his have met with tremendous success and 'One hour with You.' where he appears with Jeanette MacDonald is doubtless his best effort. The picture is full of songs which are calculated to put even the most morbid into a cheerful frame of mind. It is impossible to remain dull during the performance of this picture and the cheerful effect will stand by you for some time to come. If you are feeling blue try One hour with Maurice Chevalier.

Certainly, Chevalier loves Jeanette MacDonald, his fascinating young wife. But the beautiful young stranger, Genevieve Tobin, whom he accidentally met in a taxicab, proves to be Jeanette's best friend, and determines to become the best friend of her best friend's husband.

When Genevieve finds out that Chevalier is a wealthy young doctor and quite susceptible to feminine charms, she decides she is sick, and phones for his services. Jeanette insists that he go to her at once and Chevalier decides that Genevieve, sick or well, must take the blame.

May be Genevieve's droll husband, Roland Young, is to blame. He has been seeking means of obtaining a divorce. A detective whom he has hired to follow Genevieve, has had nothing to report until he met Chevalier.

But Chevalier determines to be a model husband. Jeanette gives a dinner party and puts Genevieve's place card next to her husband. He switches Genevieve's with Josephine Dunnscard. Jeanette is heart-broken for she thinks her husband designs an affair with Josephine. Geneviven lures Chevalier to the garden and playfully unites his tie. Later Chevalier asks Josephine to tie it for him, just as Jeanette appears.

Jeanette is tearfully angry—Chevalier a picture of injured innocence. In bad temper, Chevalier leaves, and goes to Genevieve's apartment and not professionally. The coast clear, funny Charlie Ruggles, fascinated by Jeanette goes back into the house and becomes ardent with Jeanette, who, worried over the situation, absently permits him to kiss her, and then is angry for doing so.

Later Chevalier and Jeanette patch up quarrel, while Genevieve finally decides to leave Young and goes away. Young, delighted to have his wife leave him, and goes to Chevalier and tells him he is going to name him co-respondent in his divorce case. Jeanette hearing of the divorce, wonders who the other man is. Chevalier has the jitters every time he thinks Jeanette will find out.

At last Chevalier confesses he is the other man. Jeanette is first heartbroken, then angry. She determines to retaliate and fabricates a torried story about her affair with Ruggles, which Chevalier does not believe at all. At just this minute Ruggles happens to call upon Jeanette and is panicked to find Chevalier present. Jeanette then makes ardent love to Charlie who is amazed.

Suddenly Jeanette changes her attitude, curtly dismisses Ruggles and tells Chevalier that, since they both have had their fling, they can now settle down to a happy married life. Chevalier sighs with relief—and expectancy.

Maurice Chevalier And Jeanette MacDonald in "One Hour With You" shown at the Pathe.

12th WEEK OF "SHYAM SUNDER"

At The West End Talkies

Saraswati Cinetone's Marathi talkie success "Shyam Sunder" has been receiving enthusiastic audiences all these past weeks at the West End Cinema. The picture is now continued for the 12th week.

"FOUR RASCALS"

2nd Week At Imperial

Ranjit Movieton's hilarious comedy "Four Rascals" has drawn well-packed houses at the Imperial Cinema, during the past week. It is now continued second week for the Divali holidays.

'The Passionate Plumber' Madcap Parisian Bedroom Farce, Heads New Capitol Program

"The Passionate Plumber," labeled as a riotous Parisian bedroom farce, will head the programme at the Capitol Theatre for the coming week. This picture boasts one of the season's strongest comedy casts, the leading roles being filled by such laugh experts as Buster Keaton, Jimmy "Schnozzle" Durante of "Get-Rich - Quick Wallingford" fame, Polly Moran, Irene Purcell, Gilbert Roland, Mona Maris, Maude Eburne, Henry Armetta, Paul Porcasi, Jean Del Val and August Tollaire.

Keaton has the role of the awkward plumber, Elmer Tuttle, who becomes involved in the romantic affairs of the tempestuous Patricia Alden (Miss Purcell) when he calls at her apartment to repair a leaky bathroom fixture. Circumstances bring about a unique agreement in which the plumber binds himself to prevent Patricia from seeing Tony (Roland), a handsome gigolo to whom she is drawn against her better judgment for she believes him to be married to a Spanis. vixen named Nina (Miss Maris.) The ingenuity by which the distraught Patricia attempts to break her agreement and the equal cleverness with which Elmer makes her live up to it, is said to result in a comedy every reel of which boasts a side-splitting situation.

Some of Elmer's most amusing blunders include an episode in which he ts a surprise shower bath, his appearance clad only in a towel and consequent interruption of a love scene between Patricia and Tony, his madcap duel with Tony, his fake suicide stunt by which he gains admittance into an exclusive gambling casino only to start a riot, his droll experiences when taking a tiny dog for an airing, his masquerade as a doctor when a maiden aunt finds him and Patricia in a bedroom, his plan to expose Tony by locking the two rivals for his love into a closet where they can hear Tony's candid opinion of them, and finally his activities in starting a free-for-all fight in which glassware, dishes and statuary are hurled about and broken with hilarious abandon.

Considerable humor is also assigned to the huge-nosed Durante whose love affair with the coyly resisting Polly Moran supplies an additional comedy romance to the main plot. The picture was directed by Edward Sedgwick who it is declared achieved brilliant results in combining sophisticated farce with the more familiar slapstick comedy. The imitable jokers Laurel and Hardy also appear in their new laugh riot. "The Music Box."

The "Passionale Plumber" with Buster Keaton, shown as Divali fun at the Capitol.

ELISSA LANDI AT THE ROXY

"Devil's Lottery

Elissa Landi, one of the newest stars of the screen noted for her emotional acting in co-featured with Victor McLaglen, the popular comedian in the Fox drama "Devil's Lottery" opening on Saturday at the Roxy Talkies, New Queens Road.

The plot has many vivid flashing pictures of life. The glamorous and exotic star Elissa Landi portrays the role of a social outcast, and is particularly impressive in her love scenes with Ralph Morgan. Her performance is convincingly human throughout, marked with her remarkable naturalness, and naivette. The robust Victor McLaglen is at home in the principal male role of a prize fighter. Others who contribute creditable portrayals are Alexander Kirkland, Paul Cavanagh, Beryl Mercer and Barbara Weeks, and Herbert Mundin who scored such a hit in "Silent Witness." The story depicts what chanyes are brought by sudden riches in a group of people from different walks of life. The action is swiftly paced and offers amusing as well as thrilling events, to say nothing of a tri-angled romance. The settings are lavish, the costumes are rich, and above all there is the capable direction of Sam Taylor.

THE "HOLLYWOOD HI-LIGHTS

Coming To Opera House

Rex Story and L. Ayres Mantell International Revue Company, the Hollywood Hilights are paying a return visit to Bombay opening at the Opera House from Monday 31st October. The Company just finished a very successful season in Colombo and Madras. The merry makers are Rose Lee, Patsy Shannon, Betty Benn, Esther Valey, Isabel O'Brien, Peggy Channi, Rex Story, Doctor Foster, L. Ayres Mantell and Manikings.

There will be a matinee at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

POLLY MORAN, JIMMY DURANTE and BUSTER KEATON in "The PASSIONATE PLUMBER"

Ramon Navaro in "Call of the Flesh" shown at the Rialto.

THE IMPATIENT MAIDEN

At The Excelsior Theatre

A girl who was willing to go the limit and a boy who wasn't work out their love drama in "The Impatient Maiden" which is the production to play at the Excelsior Theatre from to-day. It is one of the season's best productions. And why should it not be? In its ofrm as a novel by that daring writer Donald Henderson Clarke it was one of the seasons best seller. The boy is Lew Ayres and the girl is Mae Clarke. The "All quiet" boy and the "Waterloo Bridge" girl for the first time realise to the full the promise they gave in those two notable productions. The supporting cast is splendid too. John Halliday, Una Merkel, Andy Devine, Helen Jerome Eddy, Ethel Griffies, Bert Roch—all splendid and all in splendid roles. And then there is James Whale. If you want to find out something about the quality of a production you are thinking of seeing look up the director's name. The name of James Whale spells success. He directed "Journey's End", "Waterloo Bridge" and "Frankenstein". And now he has brought "Impatient Maiden" to the screen. You can't afford to miss it.

"SHIRIN-FARHAD"

At The Globe

At the request of the public the management of the Globe have continued for another week the Madan's Super Indian Talkie, as a special programme for Divali Holidays. The singing of Kajjan and Nissar has not tired the citizens, once again during this week at the Globe Talkies, they will have the opportunity to listen to these singers.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1932

KICKING AWAY THE LADDER

The protracted discussions and negotiations among the Indian Merchants regarding the invitation to Sir Purshottamdas to attend the next sessions of the Round Table Conference, in his "personal capacity" have revealed many features which cannot be a matter of felicitation for the commercial community of India, or for Sir Purshottamdas either. Sir Purshottamdas has issued a statement to the Press, in apologia for his acceptance of this strange invitation, which only adds insult to injury, so far as the Indian mercantile community is concerned For. Sir Purshottamdas had not even the common courtesy of submitting this explanation, in the first instance, to the constituency which has raised him to his present eminence, and, brought him this particular invitation.

INSULTING AND DISCOURTEOUS

The Chamber Committee would, perhaps, have been better advised to have taken no notice of this gratuitous insult and discourtesy from a man who has had the amazing effrontery to kick away the ladder which led him to eminence. But unfortunately they, too, have been ill-advised enough to rush into a position from which there would be no dignified retreat for themselves, no escape from the easy charge of a "personal vendetta" against Sir Purshottamdas, which needlessly gives the latter an air of having been martyrised for his difference of view with the dominant party in the Chamber Committee.

LAMENTABLE EXHIBITION.

We are not interested in any exhibition of the dirty linen that Sir Purshottamdas's champions or opponents wash in or outside the Chamber precincts. We are not concerned with the threats Sir Purshottamdas's champions have held out of breaking the Chamber if their pet's pitiful performance is in any way censured. But we would be failing in our duty to the public if we did not expose some of the implications and consequences of Sir Pushottamdas's most ill-considered, ill-advised step not only to the commercial community, but to the country as a whole, and even to Sir Purshottamdas personally.

HIS FAITH AND BELIEF.

Sir Purshottamdas has declared in his statement to the Press his political faith, with which we have no quarrel, of a life-long co-operator, regardless of the results of such co-operation. But, in the same statement, Sir Purshottamdas has declared it to be his belief that at this moment in the country's history, her voice should be raised in no uncertain terms at the Round Table Conference. If that is his honest conviction, how does Sir Purshottamdas reconcile it with his having accepted the invitation to him in a "private and personal capacity" only?

PERVERSE LOGIC.

If it is in Sir Purshottamdas's own opinion, necessary that the country's voice should be raised, her demands spoken out, her ambitions revealed, does he serve the country or the commercial community, either, by accepting an invitation in a "personal capacity"? By the very fact of that personal invitation being accepted, Sir Purshottamdas has deprived the commercial community from having any voice at the Conference, at which he himself considers it to be so important that the demands of the country should be urged openly. What perverse logic is this of Sir Purshottamdas's?

SADDEST DISSERVICE

It may be that Sir Purshottamdas knew that, if he himself were not appointed, or was precluded from accepting the invitation, no one else from the commercial community would have been appointed. If so, it is a clear case of Sir Purshottamdas being the Dog-in-the-Manger. If we understand his mental workings correctly, he seems to have argued somewhat as follows:—"If I cannot represent the commercial community,—if my antagonists in that section resolve to boycott the Conference,—I at least shall see that no one else gets a chance to appear in a representative capacity." If the inevitable result of such an attitude is the exclusion of the Indian commercial representation altogether,—and a total silence, officially, on the desires of the commercial world,—what does Sir Purshottamdas care? He himself is, ex-hypothesi, incompetent to speak, or disabled by his own act from speaking, on behalf of the commercial community And yet in the same statement he declares that he has decided to go to London, because the commercial and financial safeguards have to be considered and finally settled at this Conference. If he cannot officially and authoritatively speak on these matters, as voicing the views of the Indian commercial community; and if there is no one else to give expression authoritatively to those views, has not Sir Purshottamdas, by this his act, done the saddest disservice to the commercial community of India? Particularly at a moment, when, in his own opinion, and by his own declaration, such a service is badly needed?

FATUOUS.

Sir Purshottamdas has done a disservice, not merely to the world of commerce. His disservice to the country as a whole is still more serious, though in his present self-complacent mood he may refuse to see it. Sir Purshottamdas is too seasoned a politician not to have realised that, so long as the chief party in the country remains unrepresented at the Conference, so long as the most authoritative spokesman of India remains behind prison bars, the Conference must needs be a farce and a futility. It behoves men of Sir Purshottamdas's professed admiration for Mahatmaji, not to accept an invitation at a gathering where Mahatmaji cannot attend. Sir Purshottamdas must have read the Viceroy's reply to Maulana Shaukat Ali on this very same matter. What meaning does he draw from that message to those who are striving so hard for restoring peace in the country?

UNCONDITIONAL ACCEPTANCE.

Has he any doubt left, after that telegram, as to the intentions of Lord Willingdon's Government in that regard? Had Sir Purshottamdas made his attendance conditional only upon Mahatmaji's presence, we would have been ready to regard him as a veritable patriot, whom it would then have behoved every honest man to support against those elements in the Chamber, which, his friends allege, are waging a "personal vendetta" against him. But he has made no such condition; and that leaves candid critics no alternative but to condemn Sir Purshottamdas's present action. They are justified in regarding it as an action taken in complete disregard of the good of the country, or the interests of the commercial community.

SUICIDAL POLICY.

It is for Sir Purshottamdas to say what treatment he expects at the Round Table Conference from India's lords and masters to whom he would now speak in his own name only. By his own act he has deprived himself of the right and authority which were otherwise his. His utterances at the Conference will, by his own suicidal act and decision, have no more weight than it might suit them to attach to the obiter dicta of any of their gorgeous flunkeys. The dummy heads in a hair-dresser's window would have more value than Sir Purshottamdas, speaking entirely in his own name and on his own authority. Does he not realise that they have left out every single member from the Conference, who at all proved inconvenient to them? Even Mr. Jinnah is out, and every other Muslim who might at all prove restive on the question of Financial Safeguards. That Sir Purshottamdas is chosen, in his "personal capacity", to be one of the remaining and obedient few, is a clear indication of the Government's policy, which he who runs may read. And this being demonstrably the case, one may well ask "Que fait il dans cette galere?"

HOPEFUL OUTLOOK

News from Allahabad about communal negotiations continue to be hopeful. The persons that have been invited to the Unity Conference that is to be held at Allahabad next week include leaders of all communities Though some of them may prefer hobnobbing with Ministers in London to helping the solution of the communal problem, the Conference will be fairly representative, at least as representative as it can be when many of the foremost leaders are in jail. The messages that are being issued by prominent leaders, while they are indicative of the difficulties of a settlement, show clearly that all the parties concerned are extremely anxious for a settlement, Maulana Shaukat Ali and Pandit Malaviya, the chief organisers of the Conference being determined to leave no stone unturned to make the Conference a complete success.

MAIN DIFFICULTY

Scanning the demands made by the communities concerned, it appears that the main, perhaps the sole, difficulty is with regard to representation in the provinces of Bengal and the Punjab. The Muslims are keen on being guaranteed a majority of seats in both the provinces, while the Hindus and the Sikhs are equally keen against a statutory majority to any community. But the problem is not quite so formidable as it may at first appear to be. In the first place, it is to be remembered that the Lucknow Conference has endorsed the Shaharanpur resolutions of the Jamiet-ul-Ulema-i-Hind as the basis of negotiations at the forthcoming Conference. And one of those resolutions expressly provides that "there shall be no reservation of seats for any community in the Punjab and Bengal." It may also be remembered that the Bengal Presidency Muslim League recently passed a resolution opposing both separate electorates and reserved seats We ourselves think that easily the best way out of the difficulty is on the lines suggested often by the Congress and the Hindu Mahasabha and endorsed recently by the Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Hind.

ALTERNATIVE METHODS.

If, however, this method fails to receive support from any considerable group at the Unity Conference, there are alternative methods that are nearly equally worth being generally accepted. For instance, the Muslims both in Bengal and the Punjab may be given during the transitional period representation slightly less than a majority on the basis of joint electorates together with the right of contesting more seats. This way the Muslims may get more seats than they can under the Award and we do not think that the Hindus or the Sikhs will object to such a method. We would also state here that in the last resort to give Muslims even a decisive majority for a brief period on the basis of joint electorates is a much lesser evil than to wreck the Unity Conference on this issue.

LESSON OF EGYPT.

It is necessary to anticipate other difficulties that have either already cropped up or may later crop up at the forthcoming Conference. We cannot imagine any difficulty that cannot be conquered by a determination to bring about national unity at any cost. When Mahatma Gandhi was going through the ordeal of his fast at Yeravada, he received what he called the "soul-encouraging and charming" telegram from Begum Safia Zaghlul, "the Mother of the Egyptians." That telegram stated: "To the delight of my late lamented husband I participated in his successful attempt to settle once for all the communal differences between the Muslims and the Copts, which stood in the way of the Liberation of Egypt and which finally resulted in achieving lasting unity and brotherhood among the two warring sections of the people. With sincerity of heart I earnestly pray that all the different communities of India should immediately unite together so that India may attain salvation." We earnestly hope that this message will be found by the forthcoming Unity Conference as soul-encouraging as it was found by Gandhiji.

A LETTER FROM IRELAND

Fianna Fail Determined To Keep The Annuities

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

DUBLIN, Oct. 13.

As I write, Mr. De Valera, the President of the Irish Free State is on his way to London with his Cabinet colleagues to open negotiations in the present Anglo-Irish dispute over the Land Annuities. It is interesting to note that he will be celebrating his fiftieth birthday by leading the renewal of the claim of his country to five million pounds a year of money which rightfully belongs to the Irish people. The Irish delegation has taken with it a great many historic documents, some of these going back many years, one as far as the Union. The most important and the most interesting will be the Free State copy of the 1923 Secret Agreement signed by Mr. Cosgrave and discovered in the archieves of the Government buildings in April last when Mr. Thomas cited its terms as the basis of the British claim

Since then, I understand it has been reposing in the fireproof safe of the President's Department. Another interesting exhibit will be the Irish copy of the Ultimate Financial Settlement signed by Cosgrave's Government in 1926 The political pundits have been busy during the week speculating as to whether the President would invite with him any of the panel of lawyers on whose advice Fianna Fail acted in not following the example of their predecessors in office by transferring the monies to Britain. A prominent membrr of the staff accompanying the delegation is Mr. George Duffy, one of the signatories to the Treaty of 1921.

GRIM FIGHT.

What the ultimate outcome of the present negotiations in Downing Street will be is an open secret in Ireland Any man who followed the daily papers and what was being said would see exactly what was going on and what would happen in London. We should be pretty certain that the British Government would stand fast to its demand when we notice that some people in Ireland were calling on the British Government to surrender to Britain. There is no doubt that Britain was suiting her policy to Irish public opinion and had agreed to negotiation when she saw that public opinon was hardening behind the Free State Government The coming negotiations in London were not going to be a single combat between the British Cabinet and the Free State Cabinet. There was not going to be a fight between Mr. De Valera and Mr Ramsay MacDonald. They were going to have a fight for the rights of the Irish people and the Irish people as a whole would be compelled to wage that fight.

COSGRAVE CHANGES TACTICS.

There is not a single Irishman in the land no matter how opposed he may be to the present government to wish failure in the present negotiations. Even Mr Cosgrave's speech on Wednesday was a sign of this. He not only hoped for success but tried to claim credit for it. No doubt he did his very best to encourage the British to make political demands as the price of a financial settlement. And judging from his speech we should now expect to have a temporary cessation of that anti-nationalism which has killed the chance of his party of ever coming back to office. The negotiations in London are restricted to the discussions of financial issued The question of the Free State's membership of the British Commonwealth does not arise.

It will be remembered, in this connection, that the present government was not elected to solve that major issue. It asked for a mandate to remove the Oath and retain the Annuities and other payments. While it undertook to fight tooth and nail for that mandate, it also undertook not to go outside it without again consulting the people. The final determination of Ireland's relationship with Britain was not therefore opened up by the last election and is not an issue in the present dispute.

MORAL AND LEGAL RIGHT.

There is quite obviously a moral case for the retention of the moneys formerly paid over. And as pointed out by the Irish Press there is also such a strong legal case that lawyers of the highest standing have put their names to it and on it stake their reputations. That case is based on British statutes and on formal agreements between the two countries. It cannot be shaken by secret undertakings never ratified by the people's representatives Nor even disclosed to the people themselves Again, if there were neither a moral nor a legal case for withholding the disputed payments there is the case of necessity and equity

The people of the Free State cannot bear the burden without collapsing as Germany did under hers. Mr De Valera, of all persons is not expected to permit such a collapse without taking drastic steps to prevent it. In this connection, it should be remembered what when the payments were first laid upon the Irish people money had other values. In material wealth, the £5 million of ten years ago has become at least £10 million now.

PARNELL ANNIVERSARY.

On Sunday Ireland celebrated the anniversary of Parnell who died in 1891 at a comparatively young age of 45. The occasion was taken to recall to mind the services rendered by him to the cause of Irish nationalism along with Four Fathers of the Irish Separatist movement. His speeches were recalled on many platforms to compare the present situation with those in which he had to fight. In Ireland, it is generally believed that Parnell found a generation of Irishmen long used to weak-kneed leadership and to servility in the leaders themselves. He broke that tradition with a heavy hand. Unable to win Independence in his time, he never ceased to remind Irishmen that it was not won, that Home Rule was no satisfaction of the national demand, and that the primary duty of every leader was to take the utmost care not to hinder the coming generations from realising full liberty.

The press has given prominence to the momentous statement which Parnell once made in regard to his attitude towards Irish freedom. "We cannot, under the British Constitution, ask for more than the restitution of Grattan's Parliament, but no man has a right to fix the boundary of the march of a nation.....and although our programme may be limited and small, it should be such a one as shall not prevent hereafter the fullest realisation of the hopes of Ireland..... while we struggle to-day for that which may seem possible for us we must struggle for it with the proud consciousness that we shall not do anything to hinder or prevent better men who may come after us from gaining better things than those for which we now contend."

Notes of the Day

The Vicious Circle.

In his "Navy-Day" statement President Hoover emphasises that failure of disarmament efforts will necessitate the building up of the American navy to the "full treaty strength." He adds that his administration had spared "no reasonable efforts" to obtain agreement among nations for disarmament upon rations agreed at the London Conference. Diplomatically he hastens to assert that these efforts were making progress. Students of the activity of the Geneva Pundits on Disarmament may well wonder what progress has really been achieved. On the same day that the American President issued his warning, the French Minister of Marine ordered the immediate building of a 26,500 ton armoured cruiser, which was voted last year "as a counter to the new German pocket battleship." And Italy, always insistent on "parity" with France, will now add to her naval strength. So the vicious circle continues.

An All-India Campaign.

It is very gratifying to learn that the Central anti-Untouchability League has drawn up an elaborate plan of campaign against untouchability. The whole country, according to the plan, is divided into 300 circles, each circle being provided with Rs. 3,000 for propaganda. We trust that there will be no lack of funds for this all-important work. At the public meeting in Bombay which brought the League into existence promises of donations were announced of the value of about Rs. 60,000. It is to be hoped that there will be no undue delay in realising the amounts promised and that prompt collections are being made in other parts of the country also. The Central League is reported to be now ready with a draft programme of action. We hope it will be promptly published so as to enable experienced workers to offer practical suggestions of their own before a definite plan of action is finally decided upon by the League.

"Buy Indian."

The Buy Indian League of Madras, which is one of the most enterprising of the Swadeshi League in the country, deserves to be congratulated on its new venture, its official organ, the "Buy Indian". It is a monthly journal which seeks to promote the interests of the industrial and economic development of the country. Its motto is: "Be Indian and Buy Indian", and it will concern itself not only with Swadeshi manufacturers but also with Swadeshi economic institutions like Banking, Insurance and Shipping. The first number of the journal contains about 30 pages of reading matter including instructive articles on "Khaddar and unemployment", Economic Independence" and "Banking". The journal, edited by Mr. B. Shiva Rao and Mr. M. Subbaraya Aiyar, is well printed and got up and its annual subscription is only Rs. 2-8-0.

"No Politics For Us."

The "Buy Indian" is very careful to state at the very outset that it is "non-political in character". We doubt if it is desirable or even possible for an earnest Swadeshi magazine to disclaim all connection with politics. There are so many points of contact between national economics and national politics that it is impossible entirely to divorce the one from the other. If Government pursue a wrong policy towards the Swadeshi movement in general or towards a particular aspect of it, does the "Buy Indian" propose to refrain from condemning such a policy lest condemnation of the powers that be amounts to politics? Does the Buy Indian propose to shirk its obvious duty of criticising all those actions of the Government that have an adverse effect on Indian economics? We hope the Buy Indian will not make a fetish of eschewing politics.

REMOVE ALL DISABILITIES OF HARIJANS

S. Indian Leader's Appeal

KUMBAKONAM, Oct. 26

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar addressed a public meeting on the 24th instant in the Gandhi Park under the presidency of Mr. I. K. Sivarama Iyer, a prominent Advocate of this place. Mr. Rajagopalachariar dwelt at length on the urgent need to allow Adi Dravidas to enter Hindu temples so that Hinduism might be purified and consolidated to that extent. He appealed to the Hindus not to rest content until all the disabilities of Adi Dravidas were removed root and branch.

ANOTHER MEETING

Mr. Acharjar addressed another meeting to-day under the auspices of the local branch of the Theosophical Society. Replying to critics that he was inconsistent in asking the Legislative Council to make a law for the admission of Adi Dravidas in their temples, he said that since the custom had changed into a hard law it was but proper they should get the aid of the Legislature to do away with an immoral custom having no legal basis.—A. P.

"SADDUCCEES AND PHARISEES"

A Liberal's Views On "Political Lapses"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I cannot understand why the young bloods of the Indian Merchants Chamber have raised a storm over the acceptance of a seat on the third R. T. C. by Sir Purshottamdas Thakoredas. It is not an unusual phenomenon in Indian politics to find prominent individuals feelings pangs of conscience at a critical junction in respect of crucial questions! As regards the third R.T.C., we have the notable example of its President, the British Premier, retaining his high office as the head of the National Government, even at the cost of destroying the Labour Party with whose help, he rose to high office; but the British public have not hounded him from public life. Mr. N. C. Kelkar, in his recent speech at Poona, simply relies upon his conscience to justify his refusal of a seat on the first R. T. C. and accepting it on the third. His friend Mr. Aney, a staunch Congressman has however contented himself with a mild repudiation of Mr. Kelkar's representative character as a responsivist and finally given him blessings for proceeding to London.

Having secured a prominent position in Indian politics as a staunch follower of Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. M. R. Jayakar developed differences with him and subsequently passed through a variety of political phases and yet the Indian public has tolerated him. Pandit Nanakchand and Sardar Tarasingh of the Punjab are recent instances of public men, leaving their old moorings in order to accept seats on the third R. T. C. Having twice presided over the sessions of the Liberal Federation Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru thought it proper at the first R.T.C. to resign suddenly from the Liberal Party in London, but the Party has not created any trouble about it though its rank and file are still not aware of his actual reasons for the resignation.

In the selection of the nominees to the third R. T. C. the Liberal Party has been excluded, presumably because the conditions expressed by it in a public resolution were not found acceptable to the authorities at Whitehall. Sir Cowasjee Jehangir has, however, accepted a seat, while according to a press report this morning, Mr. J. N. Basu, another prominent Liberal, has refused it.

In the light of these circumstances, I hope the young men of the Indian Merchants Chamber will realise that it would be unwise to create further dissensions in our public ranks. Loyal adhesion to the principles and policy of a Party or an Association, especially on the part of those who rose in public life by its help, is no doubt, essential, but while our political life is still in a state of constant flux, occasional lapses should be tolerated. Every political or commercial group will have its Sadducees and Pharisees, as depicted by Mr. Lloyd George in his recent speech in Parliament relating to the differences among the Liberal Party. I quote the relevant extract from a report of his speech:—

"Turning to the Simonites, he said, that the Sadducees took a broad, tolerant, not to say, worldly view; turning to Sir Herbert Samuel, he said, the Pharisees took a narrow, self-righteous view, straining at gnats after swallowing huge camels."—Yours, etc.,

D. G. DALVI.

Bombay, October 28.

CIRCULATING FALSE NEWS

Lahore Journalist's Conviction Confirmed

LAHORE, Oct. 28.

The conviction of Mr. P. Dutt, a local journalist, on a charge of circulating false news was confirmed by Mr. Cornelius, Sessions Judge.

The accused was alleged to have supplied to several newspapers a false report to the effect that the house of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, leader of the Red Shirt movement in the N. W. Frontier Province, was demolished by Frontier officials.+A. P.

WHY OLD MUSCHENBROCK SWORE

Humours Of Electricity

(BY M. I. M. I.)

Before we dare to shelve Master Magnet, even for a little while, we will just consider this youngster, will look closely at him again.

Many people have read the "1001 Tales", otherwise called "The Arabian Nights Entertainment". Amongst the amusing and instructive stori told nightly by an extremely good-looking and clever girl in order to induce her rather grumpy husband to permit her to live on and not suffer the extreme penalty of the Law, as laid down by His Mightiness (his idea being to have a fresh wife every day, to avoid the possibility of infidelity, and put to death each daily discarded one) is the famous story of "Sindbad the Sailor". Sindbad in his pursuit of wealth seems to have suffered extraordinary vicissitudes of fortune.

SINDBAD STAYS ON DECK

On one of his voyages the master of the ship, which was laden with Sindbad's merchandise, roused all hands and told them that a certain black and rocky island that could be seen arising from the sea, and to which the ship was heading, far too quickly to be pleasant, was a magnetic one and every soul on board must shift for himself, as the vessel was about to be lost.

There was a rush for the cabins to get all belongings. Sindbad stayed on deck. It was very sensible of him to do so. Scarcely had the deck become deserted, save by Sindbad alone, than a tearing and grating noise was heard.

Every several nail of the ship was drawn out from it's wooden bed, the ship simply dissolved into it's component parts, to use a term beloved by Customs Officials. The waves engulphed the Skipper, Officers, and Crew and Sindbad alone managed to struggle to shore.

WHAT SHEHERZADI DID NOT TELL.

The exact position of this Island, composed of magnetic ore of almost unlimited strength, was, most unfortunately, not stated by the young lady who told the tale; perhaps she thought it immaterial to the point at issue. She was concerned chiefly in holding the attention of her husband and making him so interested in her tales and fairy stories that he would want more and more and would consent to let her live, day after day, to satisfy his curiosity. We regret to say our mapmakers ignore this unique Island. Its commercial possibilities are for ever lost.

One thing is evident to the meanest intellect and that is even girls of good Arabian stock of the 15th or 16th centuries B. C. knew all about the properties of magnets and used such properties to paint their morals or to adorn their tales.

DR. GILBERT WRITES A BOOK.

A less interesting mortal, namely the good Dr. Gilbert, aforementioned in respec of his re-discovery of Static Electricity, also wrote a book that he called "De Magnete"; that is to say a book concerning magnets, all that was known about them in his time. He even stated that a shepherd, hastening across Mount Ida in Asia Minor, found his iron shod sandals tended to stick to the surface of the hill, which was composed largely of iron ore, of magnetic quality. This extraordinary circumstance sadly inconvenienced the shepherd who was hurrying by a short cut to meet his girl by appointment. The amorous shepherd was, we learn, severely reprimanded for being behind time. We read that a gentleman of the name of Hartmann in the Year 1544 A.D. discovered that not only did one end of a suspended magnet tend to point towards to the North Pole of the Earth, but, if fixed upon a horizontal axis, as ladies suspend a baby's cradle it tended to *dip* also towards the North Pole. Fortunately most mothers sling their babies cradles very securely, or the unfortunate babies would undoubtedly be tipped out if the frames of their little bed happened to be made of magnetic materials unless the point of suspension was at or near the Equator. South of the Equator, Hartmann said, the babies would be shot off in a southerly direction. These scientific people are so heartless; they treat human beings as mere objects for research.

ANGRY, GRAND MONARCH

People interested in investigations (and moost people in those days liked to investigate something or other during the course of their lives, even if it were only a little bit of scandal) now that the Arabian Nights Entertainments, and other scientific works of that description, had become available to the "Man in the Street", through the Agency of the Printing Press, began to have a hope that electricity might exist in a "Fluid State." Much Fluid, of an exhilarating nature, was imbibed in those days. We read of Louis the 14th of France, the "Grand Monarque," being asked by his submissive Parliament if he could not spare a few minutes now and then to Affairs of State, replying in a sort of fierce disdain "L'etat," l'etat c'est moi", "I am the State"; and, being somewhat annoyed at the importunity of his Councillors, who still remonstrated feebly, the King went off to see Louise de le Valliere, and drunk in her boudoir one hogshead of wine at one sitting.

FLUIDITY BECOMES FASHIONABLE.

Fluidity was becoming fashionable, so it was absolutely necessary for Electricity to be in the fashion likewise, and also to have a fluid state.

Meanwhile electricity in static form had become better known, she was being produced in a sort of machine. Some bright spark had discovered that if you rubbed together the static-electricity producing materials, and carried the charges so obtained to similar substances you added to these charges.

Of course, the second series of articles had to be rubbed together in their turn. It was most interesting. It was like accumulating money at compound interest in a bank. Nay more; you could mount the articles upon a suitable disc and twirl a handle. Such electrical charges became concentrated; they became restive in consequence and emitted sparks.

This sparkling champagne sort of thing said the Intelligentsia, must be a fluid of considerable potency; surely it could be collected in a receptacle and sold by the gallon.

We collect water in tanks, in Municipal water carts, in cisterns of concrete or galvanised iron. Liquids of potency may be stored in wood or steel barrels, earthenware jars, jugs or in glass bottles.

There could be earthly reason why the lively "Miss Electricity" in her fluid state could not be caught and imprisoned in a glass bottle, if not in a barrel of 40 to 42 gallon capacity.

THE DJINN IN THE BOTTLE.

The Arabian Nights Author had mentioned a similar case of stifling exuberance, for a humble fisherman, so she said, fishing for fish had caught a bottle in his net. An enormous Djinn was in the bottle, compressed, as is oxygen used for people suffering from lung trouble, into one hundred thousandth part of his natural bulk.

Just as we compress a bale of cotton to make it more portable so the Djinn, in his strait waistcoat, was able to be conveyed long distances before he was landed, high and dry, by the fisherman's net. One's fingers itch to write out what happened to the fisherman, for the edification of those who are fond of Djinns and such monsters, but we must content ourselves with saying that it was not long before the cheeky "Miss Electricity" was found to have a fluid condition and was bottled also; and just like the Djinn became excessively cross in consequence.

MR. KLEIST OF CEYLON.

Mr. Kleist, of the town of Leyden, a stout Dutch Professor in this case did the first bottling. He bottled the beer, as Suleiman bottled the Djinn. He was eminently successful. "Miss Electricity" was caught napping this time and no mistake. It is strange how the Author of the Arabian Nights keeps on cropping up: we must forgive her. She was so charming, so very entertaining. Her name was Sherry or some soft-sounding Arabic name, difficult indeed to do justice to or spell correctly. Let us then, for short, call her Sherry.

MISS "STATIC ELECTRICITY".

Sherry relates, in another of the stories that pleased her hubby so much, that another Djinn, possibly related to the irascible Djinn bottled by King Suleiman, had tried to confine his especial young lady in a portable glass house in order no doubt to ensure her fidelity, but when asleep and snoring loud enough to awaken the dead she managed to signify to two handsome but nervous young princes who had climbed up into the identical tree under which the Djinn had chosen to take his nap, that, unless they came down and flirted with her, she would tweak the Djinn's nose and say that the lads had done this indignity to him. It was extremely probable that her furious lover would make short work with them.

He would bring them down to earth with a vengeance, she said. They hastened to comply with her wishes, as quickly as possible. They were sensible boys.

With this splendid example before her, Miss "Static Electricity" in fluid form, confined by a mere man and bottled in a miserable Dutch bottle or jar, determined to spite her jailor. She, of course, had read Sherry's Arabian Nights entertainments, at least we think so.

The wretched Kleist, holding the glass jar with one hand, happening to touch the knob of brass which he had used to introduce his illustrious captive into the receptacle prepared for her, received an awful electric shock, a most infernal shock. It completely knocked him over.

CROCKS UP OLD MUSCH.

He told his Pal, Prof. Muschenbrock, also of the University of Leyden. Muschenbrock was inclined to think Kleist had been drinking too much Old Tom Gin. Musch was coaxed to test Miss Electricity's prowess for himself, Musch did, and some how escaped injury. Musch then essayed again.

"Miss Electricity" did not let Musch get away with it this time.

She hit him good and hearty, she crocked him up. In short, she laid old Muschenbroc out on the floor. He seems to have been a student of Geography and to have known the relative sizes of the Kingdoms of his day.

Old Muschenbrock swore by all the bottles, jars and barrels of Gin in Holland that he would not care to receive such an electric shock again for all the "Kingdom of France."

ANGLO-INDIANS IN HIGHWAY ROBBERY

Conviction Of Three Youths Confirmed

LAHORE, Oct 28.

Mr. M. Ray, Additional Sessions Judge has pronounced judgment in the appeal preferred by four Anglo-Indian youths who were sentenced to three years rigorous iumprisonment each on a charge of committing a highway robbery on the Mall Road on 22nd January last.

It will be remembered that the victim of th robbery was a peon of a firm of Chemists. He was carrying a cashbox along the Mall Road at about 8 p.m., when the accused are alleged to have stopped a stolen motorcar near him, seized the cash box and made good their escape in the car.

The Judge acquitted one of the accused named D. McGrath and confirmed the conviction on the other three.—A. P.

VIENNA HEART SPECIALIST FOR INDIA

Dr. Phillip Rezek

Dr. Phillip Rezek of Vienna, specialist in heart and kidney diseases is arriving in India on November 3 by s. s. "Victoria." He will be staying with Mr. Shiavax C. Cambata, at Versova, near Andheri.

Dr. Rezek occupies the post of a departmental head at the Rothschild Hospital at Vienna. For the last eleven years he has been working in various University hospitals and institutes in that city along with such renowned professors as Sternberg, Erdheim, Wenekebach Marburg, and Ortner.

GUJARAT CONGRESS "DICTATOR" ARRESTED

Taken To Surat For Trial

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 28.

A "dictator" of the Gujarat Congress Committee has been arrested in Bardoli Taluka and taken to Surat for trial.

The local municipality has acquired land to the value of about Rs. 16,000 for building model houses for workmen.—A. P.

VOLUNTEERS JAILED

For Picketing Liquor Shops At Malwan

(From A Correspondent.)

MALWAN, Oct. 28.

Four volunteers were given six months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 50 each for picketing a liquor shop in Malwan, in the last week.

Incessant rain is falling causing great damage to the crop. The harvesting is at a standstill.

Workers in the Ratnagiri District are organising Khaddar sale by hawking in villages.

DEMAND FOR RS. 1,000 SECURITY

Notice Served On "Matrubhumi" Editor

CALICUT, Oct 28.

Mr. Kunchappan Nair, editor and publisher, "Matrubhumi", a vernacular daily was served, today, with a notice under the Indian Press Emergency Powers Ordinance, requiring him to furnish a security of Rs. 1,000, as a penalty for the publication of an editorial under the caption of "Boldness" or "Insolence" on September 17.

It is understood that a similar notice demanding Rs. 1,000 has been issued against Mr Kelappan, Printer of the paper.—A. P.

DELIVERY OF RHODES LECTURES

Mr. Sastri Declines Invitation

(From Our Correspondent).

BANGALORE, Oct. 27.

It is understood that Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C., C.H. was invited by the Vice-Chancellor of the Oxford University, to deliver the Rhodes Lectures, and that he has declined the invitation.

Among those who delivered the Rhodes lectures in previous years may be mentioned by Dr. Einstein and General Smuts.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE OF BRITISH EMPIRE

Congress Of Federation To Be Held In London Next Year

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Wellington.— The Associated Chamber of Commerce have decided to postpone for three years the holding of the Congress of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire in New Zealand. The South Africa and Canada have already agreed that the next year's Congress should be held in London instead of in New Zealand as arranged. The views of India and Australia have not yet been traced.—Reuter's Special.

EXCITEMENT IN KENYA

Great Possibilities Of Discovery Of Gold Field

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Nairobi.—Sir Albert Kitson's report on the possibilities of Kakamega area as a gold field has aroused optimistic excitement throughout Kenya. General opinion favours the throwing open of the areas to individual prospecting and small claims.

Sir A. Kitson, in an interview, said that specimens collected from sufficient parts of the country showed that Kenya had greater resources than the people realised. Numerous veins of quartz were found following the discovery of the field last year. He reported that there was every prospect of its development into an important gold field.—Reuter's Special.

Lucknow University Convocation

(From Our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 27.

Convocation of Lucknow University will be held on 26th November when his Excellency the Governor of U. P. Chancellor, Lucknow University will preside over the Convocation. Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Chief Editor, "Leader," will deliver the Convocation address.

The annual Conference of Indian Christian Association, U. P. will be held on October 29. Sjt. N. Gordon of Moradabad is elected president of the Conference. The communal award question representation of Christians on Public Services, the method of electorate in the legislatures will form the principal subject of discussions.

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Fisherman's Night In North Sea

WHEN THE STARS GO OUT, THE SKY LIGHTENS TO A DULL GREY AND TURNS PEARLY

The drofter has been lying in the bay since morning, having left harbour carry so as not to be caught by the tide. Now, at two o'clock this bright October afternoon, she takes up anchor and steams steadily across the sunny, sparkling water into the North Sea in search of herring.

The crew are sitting or standing about, smoking and talking, for there is nothing yet for them to do; only the two engineers are busy below, and the skipper is at the wheel.

The drifter has one funnel and two masts. The sail is up on the mizzenmast to keep the ship's head into the wind, but the foremost is down, lying at an angle from the deck to the top of the wheelhouse. Just beneath this, in the forepart of the ship, lies the hold; at present this is full to the brim with the rich dark brown fishing nets, which sway slightly as the drifter rolls. A herring net is thirty-five yards long and fourteen yards deep; it is rectangular in shape, and when in the sea hangs straight down, just below the surface of the waves.

From the bottom of the net, at each end, hangs down a rope called the seisin, and when the nets are put into the sea all their seisins are tied to a very long, thick, strong rope called the warp, which runs along in the sea parallel to the bottom of the net and below it, and is attached at one end to the drifter. At the right hand top corner of each net is attached a short rope called the strop, which threads the corner of its right-hand neighbour; and at the end of each strop is tied a great buiy, or buff.

DRIFTERS' NET

These buffs would each hold half a dozen footballs comfortably; they are mostly of white canvas, but sme of yellow and red; their purpose is to float on the surface of the sea, with the nets hanging on to them at the end of the strops, twelve or fourteen feet below. The top rim of the net is edged with rounds of cork. Altogether a drifter's net when in the sea looks like nothing so much as a huge tenn's net—it has nine hundred thousand meshes, so the word 'huge' is fit,—a huge tennis net hanging vertically in the sea, supported by ropes and buffs above and attached to the drifter by the long, thick warp below. Our drifters hold contains ninety one of these nets, lying on top of each other in sepia layers; and at the sides, neatly stacked, lie the ninety two buffs which are to support them.

We pass out of the protection of the headlands and meet the swell; the land fades into a misty blue the sun is westering and the sky grows grey; the indigo waves slap the side of the ship smartly. Now we are twenty eight miles from shore, and the skipper is prowling up and down in the bows, looking earnestly at thesurface of the sea on each side the drifter to see if there are herrings about. The presence of the seabird called a gannet indicates the nearness of herring, and there are other signs known to the experienced fisherman. All at once the skipper returns to the wheel and the drifter becomes very busy: there is herring near, and we shall now shoot our nets.

PILE OF NETS

The sail is let down; the drifter steams very slowly. A man lights two lamps, though it is not yet dark, and hangs one on the mizzen-mast, and one lower, on the wireless pole; these lights indicate to passing ships that the drifter has nets out in the direction of the lower one, and warn them to keep out of the way—for when our ninety one nets are all in the sea they will make a continuous mesh wall nearly two miles long. The men now don oil-skins and take up their positions by the hold. One stands down in the hold to throw up the buffs; the mate on deck above his head, receives the buffs and throws them overboard at the proper moment. Above the other end of the hold on deck one man stands by the warp uncoiling it another attaches the seisins of the nets to the warp, which goes overboard through a set of rollers; another hands the seisins to him and throws them into the sea. Between the buff and the warp ends of the hold, on deck, stand the two fishermen who are actually to shoot the nets. The word is given and the process begins; one buff is thrown up and cast into the sea, one seisin knotted to the warp; the two men who are shooting haul up the net from the hold over a long roller in steady, powerful rhythmical pulls; the brown net uncurls itself and droops down over the deck-side into the sea. Another buff; another seisin knotted to the warp, more strong, steady, rhythmical hauls; the seisin knot tightened and carefully thrown in over the head of the nearest man shooting lest it take him overboard; another net is shot. The pile of nets in the hold decreases, and soon there is a fine row of buffs bobbing astern. Three quarters of an hour it takes to shoot our nets, and the men who shoot are changed four times; for shooting nets, even on this calm sea and beneath this quiet sky, is hard work, writes Phyllis Bentley, in "Manchester Guardian." Now all the nets are shot; the decsks are slippery with th tiny fish scales thrown off by the nets, and the men silently—they are silent about all their work—wash them down. The wheel is put hard over and the ship's head turned into the wind; the mizzen sail is put up again to keep it there, the wheel is lashed, and the long row of buffs streams out ahead of our bows.

BRILLIANT AS SEQUINS.

And now there is nothing to do for four or five hours. The men take off their oilskins and sit at ease; they drink tea, play cards, sing, talk, sleep or switch on the wireless. The sun goes down, the sky grows dark, the sea turns inky; a few stars come out, and presently the moon makes a shining pathway across the black, heaving waves All this time the drifter, her engines off her head in the wind, drifts and rolls. Yes, even on this quiet night she rolls; rolls and rolls and rolls: If any be eager to know the meaning of rocked in the cradle of the deep" let them spend a night on a drifter.

After five long, quiet hours of rolling oilskins are redonned and the men are busy. Two gas lamps are lit above the hold; the roller is moved to the edge of the deck, the wheel is put over, the capstan begins to rattle. A buff appears suddenly near at hand to starboard white in the inky sea; the warp is being drawn in. Four men spring down into the hold, others attend to the warp and capstan, two on deck haul in the nets. Gleams of light play in the water as the dark, dripping net comes up over the side, and the mesh is seen to be flecked here and there with silvery streaks—herrings! Gleaming, iridescent, pearly, pink and blue and green and silver, the fish fly through the air in lovely curves as the men shake the net, or, detaching them singly if they are still enmeshed when the net reaches the hold, throw them with a casual, experienced jerk up to the deck. Thicker and thicker come the fish; they stream over th side in long silvr ribbons. The air is full of the flying, gleaming bodies, the wheel-house windows must oe shut lest they swerve in; there is a constant vet slapping sound as herring strikes on wood Soon the decks beside the hold are inches deep in the gleaming fish; they slither about over the fishermen's sea- boots. Fish scales, brilliant as sequins, sparkle everywhere. It needs naerly three hours to haul in our ninety nets, and the men who haul are often changed. In the midst of the hauling the tide turns, and the ship must then turn too; for she must be on the lee side of the nets when they are hauled in, to keep the warp clear of the keel.

SLIPPERY STREAM

At last the nets are all abroad. The net lamps are put out and green and red lights shown instead. The engines are started and the drifter steams for home. It is still dark, and the stars describe arcs above our heads as we roll along through the black, white-capped waves Round plates in the decks beside the hold are taken up and the fish slide down through the openings, a beautiful silvery, slippery stream into the wings below. It is not an agreeable thought that all those bodies are dead; which an hour ago lived and swam; yet while there are so many human cruelties it is perhaps maudlin to lament for fish And vet I do lament.

And now the stars go out, and the sky lightens to a dull grey, turns pearly, flushes a lovely orange in the east; the sun is up, the day has come. Ahead the land slowly rises out of the cold, blue-grey sea; seagulls come to meet us, and turn and follow curving and dipping. The men, who have been asleep these las few hours, rouse up and fry some of their catch for breakfast. We enter the bay at half-speed, slowly round the lighthouse, glide up to the pier, make fast. The fish heaped into baskets, are craned ashore and sold. The fisherman's night is over.

COMBINE CULTURE WITH BUSINESS

Sir P. C. Ray On Educational Problem

SCIENTIFIC METHODS OF PRODUCTION URGED

KARACHI, Oct. 28.

Addressing the mercantile community of Karachi, under the joint auspices of the Buyers and Shippers' Chamber and Indian Merchants' Association, Sir Prafulla Chandra Ray emphasised the necessity of the cultivation by the Indian Mercantile classes of education and culture along with business talents. He complained that the average business man in India belittled education, and hesitated o spend on education and social service even one per cent of the colossal sums of money he squandered on the building of temples and other religious edifices.

Sir Prafulla commended the example of successful business men in the West who combined culture with business, and amassed wealth even in Inda, and also the example of Japan who, in the last sixty years had made such rapid strides.

He applauded the enterprise of the Parsi community, and addressing the Muslims present at the meeting said that the communal problem which was now causing so much bickering was insignificant before the nationwide needs of literacy and happier conditions of life.

He stressed the necessity of introducing scientific methods of production in India and lamented the fact that Australia was able to send shiploads of wheat to India a wheat producing country.—A. P.

SURPLUS RECEIPTS FROM TODDY SALES

How To Utilise It, Problem For Madras !

MADRAS, Oct. 28.

It is understood that Madras Cabinet meets to-morrow under the Presidency of the Governor to consider how best to utilise the unexpected large surplus of 50 lakhs over anticipated revenue in the current year realised from the sale of toddy shops One suggestion to be considered is whether salary cuts are to be restored at least in the Provincial service but the adoption of such a course is dependent on Government of India's advice.—A. P.

FOR THE REMOVAL OF UNTOUCHABILITY

Pithapuram's Gift Of Rs. 5,000

MADRAS, Oct. 27.

The Maharaja of Pithapuram has sent to Rao MBahadur M. C. Rajah a cheque for Rs. 5,000 to be devoted to the movement for the removal of untouchability. Mr. Rajah is forwarding the cheque to Mr. G. D. Birla, President of the All-India Anti Untouchability League, Delhi.

In a statement to the Associated Press, Mr. Rajah says: The thanks of the Depressed Classes all over the country are due to the Maharaja for his generous and spontaneous gift."—A. P.

MR. S. SATYAMURTI DISCHARGED FROM HOSPITAL

Advised To Take Complete Rest For Six Months

MADRAS, Oct. 28.

Mr. S. Satyamurti was discharged from the General Hospital last evening. His doctors, however, have advised him to take complete rest, both physical and mental, for six months.—A. P.

POONA MUNICIPALITY'S SCHEMES

Erection Of Hall And Vegetable Market

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Oct. 27.

The Poona City Municipality has at present several important and costly schemes before it. On the first floor of the Vishambag Wada, a Municipal Hall is to be constructed shortly, at an expenditure of over Rs. 40,000.

The General Board recently sanctioned the scheme of improving the bed of the river Mula at a cost of Rs. 20,000. At its meeting held on Tuesday last, the Municipality passed a resolution to erect a regretable market in Nanapeth, the cost sanctioned for the building being Rs. 48,000.

B. P. POSTAL & R.M.S. CONFERENCE.

It is understood that the next session of the Bombay Presidency Postal and R.M.S. Conference will be held at Ratnagiri, under the presidency of Sardar G N Mujumdar, M.L.A. during the Christmas holidays. The exact dates of the Conference are not yet fixed.

PAMPHLETS SEIZED.

About 480 copies of a pamphlet containing Ganpati Mela songs were seized by the Police yesterday. The songs entitled Swatantrya Mela Padyavali, were printed at the Samarth Bharat Printing Press by Mr. Sardesai, and published by Mr. S. N. Jadhav.

OTTAWA AGREEMENT BILL IN COMMONS

Second Reading Passed

LONDON, Oct. 28.

The second reading of the Ottawa Agreement Bill was passed by the House of Commons last night by 423 votes to 77. The President of Board of Tariff Mr. Runciman concluding debate claimed that agreements had proved reciprocal goodwill of every part of the Empire which was the priceless asset among the fiscally and politically independent units.—B. O. W.

Ten Arrests In Nagpur

NAGPUR, Oct. 28.

Ten persons were taken into custody here this evening for parading the streets with flags raising cries and urging the people not to buy foreign crackers.

Two persons were arrested earlier in the day on a charge of gambling on the public road by the Sitabuldi Police.—A. P.

Sir P. C. Ray On Gospel Of Swadeshi

KARACHI, Oct. 28.

Presiding at the "Buy Indian Congress" to-day, Sir P. C. Ray said that the gospel of Swadeshi ought to reach not only towns, but also villages, and urged the organisers of such conferences to enrol missionadies for this work.

Acharya A. T. Gidwani, Chairman of All-India Swadeshi Exhibition, said that the "Buy Indian Movement," was not a faint echo of the "Buy British Movement". He added that Indian economic conditions required a thoroughly National programme.—A. P.

SEND-OFF TO MR. KELKAR

BOMBAY, Friday.

About 200 persons were present to give a send-off to Mr. N. C. Kelkar, a delegate to the forthcoming Round Table Conference, (who sails to-morrow) at the Hall of the Brahman Sabha, Bombay, this evening. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was in the chair. Mr. Kelkar was charged with many commissions at the R.T.C. by the various speakers.

Mr. Kelkar in reply thanked his followers from proper and greater Maharashtra for the confidence reposed in him even when he was really going in his personal capacity. He made it clear that he considered his going in no way "honorific". It was purely an accidental. All the same he would stand by the peoples' aspirations and do his duty of realising them as far as possible at the Conference.

POONA'S SEND-OFF.

POONA, Oct. 27.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar, who sails for England on Saturday in connection with the forthcoming Round Table Conference, was given a send-off this evening by his friends and the members of the Responsivists Party of Maharashtra at the Tilak Smarak Mandir, Poona City.—A. P.

FRESH ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS

Govt. Of India Gazette

NEW DELHI, Oct. 28.

The Gazette of India publishe the following:—

LEGISLATIVE DEPT.—Mr. U. Tin Tut has resigned from membership of the Assembly. Sir Joseph Bhore is nominated member of the Assembly. Mr. E. H. M. Bower is nominated member of the Assembly, vice Sir Henry Gidney, resigned. The Bengal (European) constituency has been called upon to fill the vacancy on or before December 15, vice Mr. J. A. Milligan, resigned.

FOREIGN & POLITICAL DEPT —Mr. H. J. Todd is posted as Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta and Pishin. Capt. H. M. Poulton is posted as Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk. Sir Charles Watson is appointed Secretary to Order of Star of India and Indian Empire.

FINANCE DEPT. — Mr. W. Johnson is appointed Commissioner of Incometax, Bengal. Mr. W. R. Pearce is appointed Commissioner of Incometax, the Punjab, N.W.F. and Delhi Provinces. Mr. M. M. Azam officiates as Controller of Military Accounts, Burma District.

COMMERCE DEPT.—Mr. A. B. Mallett is appointed Member of the Governing Body of the "Duffering" vice Mr. R. R. Haddow, resigned.

ARMY DEPT.—Majors R. C. Eberhardie, E. A. K. Crossfield and J. D. O'Gilvy become Lt. Colonels.

RAILWAY DEPT.—Frank DeSouza, Officiating Director of Traffic, Railway Board, is granted twelve months leave. Mr. N. M. Banerjee officiates as Director of Telegraph Engineering, Bombay, vice Mr. A. Brokenshaw on special duty.—A.P.

FIGHTING TERRORISM

Chittagong Citizens' Efforts

CHITTAGONG, Oct. 27.

Under the auspices of "Chittagong Terrorism Suppression Committee" sponsored by local Municipal Commissioners and other leading citizens, efforts are progressing to counteract terrorist activities in Chittagong. The Central Committee has been functioning through thirty subwards in five municipal wards, each with a commitee of its own.

Since last week meetings are being held in sub-wards attended by people of the area and anti-terrorist propaganda is being seriously carried on. Resolutions were adopted requesting guardians of local "bhadrolog" youths to keep strict watch over their wards and see that they are kept under proper discipline. —A. P.

FAMOUS CLUB ADMITS WOMEN

After Saying "No" Fife Times

The Devonishire Club is the latest stronghold of the male sex latest stronghold of the male sex to admit women to its membership.

Five times in the club's fifty-eight years history a proposal to sanction their entrance has been defeated by their entran ce has defeated by large majorities. Now under a restoration scheme which has been started, the ground floor will be devoted almost exclusively to women's entertainment.

The club has decided not to move from its £300,000 site—formerly the site of the famous Crockford's—in London.

On the first floor the famous private dining-room which was the scene of the lunch parties given by Gladstone to further the cause of Home Rule, depicted in Sir Frank Lockwood's recently published sketches, will be restored.

TWINS ARE POPULAR

There is an increase in the adoption of children in Britain and well-to-do people, some of them in really affluent circumstances, are adopting many of the homeless.

The greatest demand is for girls, but boys are coming into favour. Twins are popular.

"We are having more application than ever before, and the demand is nearly exceeding the supply," says the secretary of the National Children Adoption Society.

"Most of the applicants are people with from £500 to £5,000 a year. The majority are couples without children, and some of them adopt three or four."

People who have chosen a child, the official explained, take it for a probationary period of a month at least to ensure they have made a suitable choice.

DR. MOONJE IN BOMBAY

WARNING TO HINDUS

Plea For Give-And Take Principle

Dr. B. S. Moonje writes under Friday's date:—

"I came here this morning to pay my respects to Mr. N. C. Kelker, President, Hindu Mahasabha, who is sailing to-morrow for England to attend the third Round Table Conference. To-night I am leaving and going straight to Allahabad for the Conference of Pandit Malaviyaji.

"On the eve of the Conference, I think I should warn the Hindus to see that they do not allow themselves to be swept off their feet by the force of the wave of sentiment roused by the fast of Mahatma Gandhi. Mr Jinnah Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Maulana Shaukat Ali have made it clear in their statements that they stand by the 14 points of Mr. Jinnah. Let not the Hindus do anything which may create sullen bitterness by forcing Joint Electorates on the Muslims who still regard Separate Electorates as their most valued privilege, or by compelling the Hindus to pay an exorbitantly disproportionate price for Joint Electorates. No settlement which is not based on the principle of give-and-take, or which is based on the surrender of one party to another will lead to peace and friendship."

Mrs. Montagu In Rangoon

RANGOON, Oct. 28.

The Hon. Mrs. Montagu, wife of the late Secretary of State for India, arrived in a Gipsy Moth plane, piloted by Mr. Belville from Akyab and landed at Mingaladon, shortly after noon. She was received by Capt. Hodkinson, A.D.C. to the Governor Mrs Montagu and the pilot were taken to the Government House where they will stay as guests. She left Akyab this morning, halted at Sandoway for a short while "en route" to Rangoon.

The journey was uneventful. She intends to leave on Sunday morning for Bangkok "en route" to Saigon.—A. P.

Stock Exchange

LONDON, Oct. 28.

The dealings started on the Stock Exchange this morning in the new South African £80,000,000, three and a half per cent. loan offered at 96-1/4. They were on the basis of onesixteenth premium.—B. O. W.

STOP PRESS

MARBLE ARCH CONVICTIONS

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Eight men were charged at Marylebone police court and others in Marlborough street as a result of disturbances at Marble Arch yesterday. Two were sentenced to six months imprisonment, one of whom was awarded hard labour on charges of obstruction and assaulting police officers. Another was convicted and remanded pending recovery from injuries.

Another described as dangerous agitator was fined five sterling and two others were remanded for week.—Reuter.

BORIS OVATED.

SOFIA, Oct. 28.

King Boris standing on the steps of the throne in Parliament watched apparently unmoved the violent Communist uproar against Monarchy. He was ascending the throne, speech in hand, to open Parliament when the 33 Communist deputies began anti-Monarchy shouts. They were attacked by other Deputies, their leader was ejected and all Communists walked out.

King then read the speech. He received an ovation from the crowd when he left Parliament building.—Reuter.

SOUTHBOUND AIR MAIL

To Leave Karachi 24 Hours Late

BOMBAY, Oct. 28.

As the Imperial Airways air mail from London is expected to reach Karachi 24 hours late, the southbound air mail will also leave Karachi late by 24 hours.—A. P.

Perambur Strike Continues

MADRAS, Oct. 28.

The Perambur workshop strike continues.

It is understood that Mr. Giri has not replied to the Arkonam Workshops' employees request for permission to join the strike.

Union leaders have appealed to the All-India Railwaymen's Federation to hold their next meeting at Madras.—A. P.

Madras.—Lady Beatrix Stanley returned to Madras on Friday evening from England via Bombay.

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STUDENT DUELLING IN GERMANY

You Can't Help Admiring The Endurance Of Young Men

It was a surprise to me this summer in a German town with an old and distinguished university (in deference to my hosts I cannot mention its name) to find that in spite of police regulations student duelling is still practised and still popular. It seemed that as many students bore scars as not, and thoe who boasted the distinction of a disfigured face were as proud of their scars as if they had been marks of caste. But though, evidently, the duel is as popular as ever, little is known of the procedure and circumstances by the ordinary citizen, even in a university town. Officially all duelling is forbidden, which only meants that it has to take place at five in the morning and usually at some distance from the town. The local police are sometimes said to attend as interested spectators before going on duty.

As I had been invited to attend a meeting it was necessary for me to get up early and walk five miles to a small village where the largest room had been taken in the local inn. When I arrived it was already full of students, some sitting on chairs arranged in rows, others (those in their first year) standing at the back. Those novices are not allowed either to sit or to go out, as a squeamish Englishman might prefer to do, but have to be present throughout every fight at each weekly meeting of their first term. It is considered a hardening process. As there were ten fighting corporations in this university similar meetings were being held that same morning in four other villages.

NO APPLAUSE.

Before the fighting started the air was smoke-laden and heavy with the smell of iodine and other distinfectant. Medical students dressed in white were moving about in the neighbouring barparlour, which had been set up as the first-aid station. Two screens at each end of the room partitioned off dressing-rooms, where the combatants prepared themselves in order to emerge as black, ungainly spectres, with thick goggles to protect their eyes and thick black padding covering their neck and arms. By contrast, and perhaps not only by contrast, their exposed cheeks looked chalk white. Long black leathern aprons, heavily stained from former fights, were worn from their chins to their knees, writes Paul Reilly in the "Manchester Guardian". With each combatant came his second, equally padded and armed, but with a large steel mask over his head, and behind these two more officials, one to hold up the sword arm between het rounds, so heavy are the sword asd arm shield, the other to wipe away the blood from the face when the referee should consider it was getting behind the goggles or was otherwise a handicap. No applause greeted their appearance and few formalities preceded the fighting.

The fighters took up their positions on what looked like a large rubber groundsheet laid on the floor, faced each other squarely with legs apart, and then, from them a distance of about two yards, slashed at each other's heads with a quick, high, circular motion. What skill there was in it appeared to be rather in hitting the other man than in defending oneself. It was explained in a whisper that parrying was not really effective as the blade would usually then whip over the guard and hit one on the back of the head, where the scar might not show and would therefore be wasted. The full length of a fight, one gathered, should be forty rounds of four quick consecutive blows each. At the end of an exchange of four blows the seconds who are standing at one side, leap into the middle with their swords raised and stop the fight. A clever second can also help materially by warding off cuts that are either too hard or which arrive too soon in his opinion. Any unjustified protection of his man is punished by the second's dismissal.

No fight, however, appeared to last more than ten rounds, which time one or both of the combatants had been sufficiently sliced in the eyes of the referee to satisfy the honour of the corporation. No applause follows at the end. It was hard to distinguish the victor. To most present the fights appeared to be merely tiresome interruptions to conversation, so little interest was taken in them as sporting events. The novices though, soon to be faced with their first encounter viewed the whole business equally casually; it was an unpleasant branding that had to be gone through. A left-handed fencer who was retired in disgrace for flinching—after his cheek and lips had already been reduced to the semblance of a deeply ploughed field—received no symbathy. A puny little student in glasses who had had the honour in his first fight of being able to put his tongue out through a cut in his cheek stated calmly that he expected it would happen again in his next. He was the weakest fighter in his corporation but one of the proudest."

Repairs are done on the spot all the time the medical students are busy stitching and bandaging. Neither anaesthetics nor flinching are allowed—if a patient flinches degradation follows. A slight state of coma may be produced by pressing the patient hard below the ears, and while his mind is confused and uncertain on which pain to concentrate the stitches are hurriedly put in. The patients are placed in front of the steamy windows, which are wiped at intervals so that the students standing in the yard outside may judge how well they take the doctoring.

One cannot help wondering at the endurance of these young men but also at the state of mind which gladly suffers their appearance to be disfigured for life within the space of a few minutes. There can be no doubt about the courage, but the object to be achieved by it, a mere caste mark, seems unworthy. For a scar is a sign through life that a man has belonged to one of the student corporations which are little more than social clubs with no apparent intellectual or athletic basis. They seem often to be reservoirs of just those traditions and sentiments to which the Nazi movement appeals, and they are certainly reservoirs upon which Herr Hitler freely draws.

"Be Ghadi Mouj" Annual

The Divali annual of the popular Gujarati weekly "Beghadi Mouj" is a well-got-up issue. The cover page is adorned with a beautiful design by the well-known artist Sjt. Kanu Desai, nicely printed in three colours. Besides one more picture by the same artist, there are about a dozen art-plates, two of these being reproductions of the works of Shriman Pursottam, and one of Sjt. Jugmohan Mistry.

There is a representative collection of interesting articles, poems, sketches, etc. Sjt. Ardeshar Khabardar contributes a beautiful poem, "Atmanand" (ecstacy of the soul). Mr. George Lansbury contributes a special article "World's struggle for Freedom", another by Prof. Benoy Kumar Sarkar deals with German culture; Mr Jaysukhlal K. Mehta writes on one of the burning topics of the moment, "Ottawa"; and "Social Revolution" is dealt with by that writer and thinker of international repute, Mr. Upton Sinclair.

The greater part of the volume is taken up by light literature. Among the numerous writers may be mentioned Mr. Gokuldas Raichura, Mr. Chhotalal Jagirdar, Mr. Ravishanker Raval, Mr Sitaram Sharma and Mr. Chandrakant Sutaria. These and other readable contributions are packed in this sumptuous volume of 240 pages which is priced at Re 1-4 annas. It is a successful production by the editor, Mr. Shayda who has himself a place of his own in Gujarati literature.

LORD SANKEY & LAW

Lord Sankey, who as Lord Chancellor is the official visitor to Downing College, Cambridge, opened two blocks of buildings erected to the designs of Sir Herbert Baker, and forming part of a scheme of extension of the college premises.

In his address Lord Sankey said that he had set up a committee to inquire into legal education, above all, because he thought they were at a turning point in the history of the profession.

"The merely practical lawyer today however able, is not enough," he said. "The courts are becoming more and more concerned with great social experiments. Law joins hands as never before with problems in economics, political science, and the technique of administration. It is important that the curricula of our law schools should send out lawyers trained to appreciate the meaning of these relationship."

MADRAS TEAMS

The Madras University has made a grant of Rs. 3,000 towards the cost of selecting training, and sending University cricket, hockey and tennis teams to compete with Indian Universities other those in South India in 1933.

DIVALI CROP OF GUJARATI LITERATURE

The "Hindusthan" Annual

"Divali" in India is the harvest-time of literature, as of trade and business. This year's output of special numbers by the Gujarati dailies, weeklies and periodicals is as usual, varied and prolific.

The "Hindustan and Praja-Mitra" annual is an attractive publication ably edited by Mr. Jitubhai P. Mehta, assisted by Mr Bakulesh. The beautiful cover design in three colours is the work of M. V. Dubhasne, representing a "Devdasi" doing a temple-dance Sjt. Somalal Shah a gifted young artist who has recently come into prominence, has several of his works reproduced in this issue, one of which deserves special mention. This is 'Harmony of Life." printed in three colours, showing the simple and happy family life of the villagers in Kathiawad. There are also two beautiful silhonettes showing the beauty of nature at sunset. Sjt. Kalabhdi has provided the illustrations for many of the articles. An arresting feature is the artistic display of the articles.

The literary section bears evidence of the socialistic ideology that dominates the "Hindustan" office. "Dialectical materialism" is a thoughtful study by Mr. Ravishanker B Mehta who has also one or two other good contributions to his credit. Besides articles on international subjects the number is rich in light stories and humorous literature contributed by young and enthusiastic writers—Sjts. Shamaldas Gandhi Sitaram J. Sharma, "Nathubhai," Bhadrakumar Yagnic, Chhelshanker Vyas, Chandrakant Sutaria, Bakulesh, "Mastafakir" P. J. Bhatt, Jitubhai Mehta and many others.

The progressive thought among women-writers is represented by Miss Bachuben Lotwalla (at one time "editress" of the "Hindustan," who writes on "Women and Journalim"), Mrs. Gangaben Patel who contributes an interesting story illustrating the sad plight of untouchables, and Mrs. Chandrikaben Dalpatram Overseer, who writes on the economic freedom of women in the Russia of to-day. This number is priced at Re. one

FORTUNES FOR "OTHER WOMAN"

"Law Unfair"

Wives whose husbands leave their fortunes to "the other women" had their cases considered at the Conference.

Two women solicitors took a prominent part in the discussion on the advisability of adopting in England the Scottish law giving a widow the right to a portion of her dead husband estate in spite of provisions to the contrary in his will.

Miss L. I. M. Thomas, of London, said: "Consider the position of a woman who has given up her career for the perhaps more honourable career of marriage. After many years of devoted service to her husband, she finds herself practically penniless and suffering the ignominy of seeing the pension, if you can call it that, enjoyed by a stranger.

"We are the only civilised country which allows a man or woman to dispose freely by will the whole of his or her property leaving the wife or husband chargeable to the parish. We should do our utmost to mend the law in that respect."

Mrs. C. Appelbe, of London, said: "There are a great number of anomalies in the general English laws of husband and wife which are at present unfair to men. It should be not only compulsory for the widow to inherit part of the estate, but also for the widower to enherit part of his wife's estate, for there are cases where the woman is richer than the man."

AMAZING LEGAL PLOT ALLEGED

A prosecution which, it was stated, will involve the review of fifteen motoring lawsuits (or threats of such proceedings) was opened at Liverpool.

The case concerns a prominent Liverpool solicitor, two solicitors' clerks and four persons in the motoring trade.

Over a hundred witnesses are to be called, and a special staff of shorthand writers and typists has been engaged to take the evidence and type the depositions.

This is the first time in police court history that this has been done.

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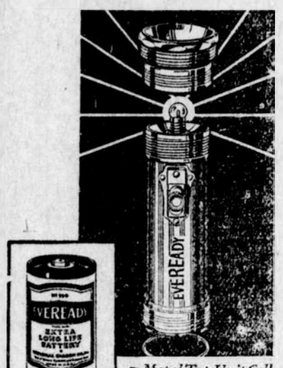

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FREE STATE'S NEW MOVE

Why Settlement Is Urgent

THE MENACE OF COLLAPSE

Within recent months interest in the differences between the Governor-General and the Executive Council had been thrown into the background by the more immediate problems invilved in the annuity dispute. I came therefore as a surprise to many to find early last week that the King on the advice of his Irish Ministers, had accepted Mr. McNeill's resignation. In the ordinary course of events his term of office would have terminated in February next, and he had already expressed his intention to continue until that date.

There can be no doubt that His Majesty tactfully exerted his personal influence to avoid the unpleasantness that dismissal must involve. His advisers were however persistent and the very acceptance of their advice must convince even the most bitter separatist that the talk of British domination is all nonsense and that Dominion status imposes no practical limit upon national freedom writes an Irish correspondent in the 'Sunday Times."

UNPARDONABLE

It is not so much the attitude of Fianna Fail towards the office, as the way the deed was done, that has given wide offence. Everybody knew that the new Government was at heart republican, and would do all it could to discard symbols of allei giance to the head of the Commonwealth. But there is a right and a wrong way to express these sentiments. It can and should be done with dignity and regard to diplomatic courtesy. It was unpardonable for two Ministers to choose the occasion of a social function at a foreign legation to leave in marked fashion as soon as the Governor-General arrived, and thus insult both the King's representative and their host.

No doubt it was done with ill-considered haste, and was afterwards regretted, but no apology ws ever offered. The Irish revolutionary of old had dignity and grace and the "wild geese" were welcome in foreign lands. The same can hardly be said of their present-day successors.

WHY DISMISSED

These incidents were revealed in correspondence which the Governor-General published in defiance of the stern advice of his Ministers. It is no doubt for this technical lapse that his dismissal was sought and finally secured.

Much sympathy is felt with Mr. and Mrs. McNeill. They have not spared themselves in the discharge of their dull and often disagreeable duties. Whatever their feelings, they have shown no preference.

The whole issue has, however, a serious constitutional aspect which transcends mere behaviour and personalities. When certain of our weaker brethren were trying to justify compromise or even concession over the matter of the Oath it was their favourite argument that the Oath was no real test of Commonurite argument that the governor-General was quite a different matter. This office, they argued, was a living symbol, and that if it ceased to function the Republic was a reality. This matter is of especial interest at the moment.

DIFFICULT POSITION

Under Article 2 of the Treaty the law and practice of Canada to to govern our relationship to the Crown of representative of the Crown. This would clearly imply that the office should be filled wiahout undue delay, but after the experience of the Oath and the Privy Council appeal this need not necessarily follow. The sanctity of the Treaty has already been violated, and further inroads depend on expediency rather than on principle. If so minded this obligation more especially can be evaded. A man of straw might be appointed and given such a salary as would bring the office to ridicule. Some person with avowed or notorious republican views might be put frrward with no other than mischievous intent. I mention this to show how these written articles are of no value if the intention to play the game is lacking.

Even though the trouble is of his own making, the President is in a difficult position. The absurdity and expense of the Viceregal establishment have been a stock jibe on election platforms. If not definitely, at least morally, the Government has undertaken ti abolish it. Now the old familiar difficulty of face-saving has to be attempted. It may be that the interregnum machinery under which the Chief Justice acts in the absence of the Governor General may be allowed to operate indefinitely in the hope that something may turn up. This may satisfy the wild men, but it would be most improper inasmuch as the Chief Justice may have to decide judicially in matters for which he has responsibility as Governor-General.

THE MORASS.

It does not require much imagination to see the morass into which the Government is slowly but steadily drifting. This was, perhaps, to be expected from the extravagance of election promises but the difficulty has been enhanced by lack of political sagacity. To contrast the two regimes is instructive, and bears out what I have said on another occasion —that the real line of division between the parties is intellectual Mr. Cosgrave and his followers, alive to the demoralising effect of pampering in the past, set out from the start as realists. They promised as little as possible, and told the people that their destiny depended largely on their own efforts, that there was no short cut to prosperity. They resisted almost to the last all attempts to bribe electors by promising what they could not perform.

The Government lasted on this basis for ten years, restored a shattered country, and, all things considered, suffered a comparatively slight setback at the last election President de Valera and his followers, on the other hand, promised the people everything—above all, freedom from the imaginary foreign yoke. These pledges have now come home to roose, and the President rather finds himself in the position of that heroine in a popular light comedy who would not say 'yes' and would not say 'no,' who would not say 'stay' and would not say 'go.' This lady, however, could retreat with ease and honour. His task is not so easy.

UNDER PRESSURE.

He is assailed on the one side by the I.R.A., whose influence may be greater than is generally believed: on the other by the farmers who are angry and can pull down the whole economic structure; and then there are the seven Labour deputies, who hold the balance of power—seven deadly sins, as one country orator recently styled them—and who are restrained from extreme measures only by their sense of self-preservation. The President is thus held to his promises even if their fulfilment involves humiliation and national sacrifice.

'YES' OR 'NO.'

It is not with the purpose of making his next task more difficult that I refer to these difficulties. Things are never so bad that they may not be worse, and, sooner or later, our Government will have to say definitely 'yes' or 'no,' even if this involves offence to one section of its supporters. The Minister of Industry and Commerce has made a beginning over the Labour demand to nationalise the railways. Friday next, when the annuity discussions begin in London, will provide a further test

It is idle to speculate on the reason for the change of attitude, which has led to the new negotiations; it can only be welcomed as a ray of hope and a dawning sense of responsibility. It is no doubt the outcome of a number of things the menace of economic collapse at home, social intercourse at Ottawa and Geneva, possibly—even probably—pressure from within the Executive Council. That direct negotiation should replace arbitration is a hopeful feature. Round a table, without formality and with a certain sense of humour and fair play, it should be possible to come speedily to agreement.

A BUSINESS DEAL.

As a business deal the proposition is clear. Whether legally we owe the money need not arise, and the past may well be forgotten on both sides. There is no place for the abstract consideration of pride and national honour while the people on both sides are suffering because politicians disagree. It is easy for one party or the other to consider that it is right to stand on dignity and honour, and to demand apology or admissions before discussions can proceed. This would be fatal, and yet each side must have regard to inner political forces.

In both countries feeling in the matter runs high, and admissions on either side of wrong or illegality may have fatal reactions. An agreement would, no doubt, have to be ratified by Parliament, and for the sake of the plain poor people whose suffering will increase as winter approaches, both sides should make both moral and material concessions and abandon any false sense of national pride.

BOXER A WRECK AT 24

Pattenden Pawns His Trophies

"Kid" Pattenden, once the bantam weight champion of Great Britain, is down and out.

He is a physical wreck at twenty-four. His nerves are shattered. He is waiting for a vacant bed in the Prince of Wales Hospital in Tottenham

No boy under twenty should fight regularly more than eight rounds at the outside. The Kid at eighteen had to stand up to fifteen rounds. The result was that last year he became completely "punch drunk."

He suffers from double vision, he cannot judge distances He will step off a tramcar and allow for a four-foot drop.

BUISNESS LOSSES

Pattenden has two priceless assets—his heart, which never failed him in the ring, and his pretty, red-haired wife. But neither of these constitutes employment, and if Pettenden cannot get a job or a "benefit" in the next week or so, tragedy will knock him out. He has already pawned two of his amateur cups

I saw him the other day in the house at Tottenham where the hosiery business which he started with his last few pounds is in its death throes.

He never wasted his money. He lost hundreds of pounds in confectionary business and more in bookmaking investments.

Then, jus tas his failing eyesight compelled his retirement, the Inland Revenue authorities reminded him of his vanished prosperity.

"It's for my wife I'm worrying' he said "What's going to happen to her when I go into hospital? She's working now, but she won't be able to much longer.

Pattenden has written to the British Board of Boxing Control, and to his old associates, but no one can help him. He sits at home now reading a popular medical work and trying to trace his infirmity, but bruised spinal cords are hard things to understand.

He talks in his sleep, and then a red-haired girl reaches for his hand and soothes him.

WHEN "BOOING" IS LEGAL

An important contribution has just been made to what might be called the jurisprudence of booing. Ten young men who interrupted a performance in a Paris suburban theatre by whistling, shouting and 'booing' have been acquitted on the ground that they were acting as "the auxiliaries of justice."

They explained to the magistrate that their feelings had been outraged. The author of the play had insulted the French Army, French nurses, ex-Service men, the Legion of Honour, and the men who lost their lives in the war.

The public prosecutor, who admitted that in his heart he sympathised with the defendants, maintained nevertheless that they ought to be punished for having broken a local by-law making it an offence to interrupt a theatrical performance.

Counsel for the defence, however, drew attention to articles of the Civil Code laying it down that in the absence of a representative of justice members of the public might intervene, as "auxiliaries of justice," to prevent a flagrant offence against the law. He argued that the insults complained of constituted such an offence.

The magistrate agreed with him and the men were discharged.

KID BERG,

BONE-SETTER

Kid Berger's punches have shaken many of his opponents to the very bones, and now he is to make amends. He is taking up the profession of bonesetter. He has started studying manipulative surgery under one of the leading bone specialists in London. "I shall take up bonesetting when I retire from the ring next year," he told a reporter. "I have always been interested in medicine and anatomy and can qualify as a manipulative surgeon after some years' study."

Kid Berg, who is now appearing in a film at Elstree where he has had a special training camp built, is already deep in the throes of his earlier lessons in the art of bone-setting.

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Dr R Craston Low, M. D., F. R. C. P., Lecturer on Diseases of the Skin University of Edinborough & Physician to the Skin Department, Royal Infirmary, says in his book entitled "The Common Diseases of Skin" page 17:—

"THE SOAP TO BE AVOIDED AT ALL TIMES IS CARBOLIC SOAP."

Karl Lusurtze, German Skin Specialist, Munich, says about Godrej's No. 1 and No. 2 Benzoin Soaps:

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AT BOMBAY'S MOST LUXURIOUS CINEMA
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FRENCH VETO ON JAPAN'S OFFER

Alliance Plan Rejected

LYTTON REPORT SECRETS

The "Sunday Times" reveals in nail week that some weeks ago the Japanese Government offered France a formal alliance.

The offer was carefully examined at the Quai d'Orsay; but all idea of accepting was abandoned after a veteran French diplomatist, with considerable experience of Far Eastern affairs, had tplaced on record his emphatic opinion that to accept it would be "dishonourable."

It was considered that it would be a breach of faith with the other Powers affected to conclude such an alliance while investigation by the Lytton Commission was proceeding into Japanese action in Manchuria.

The diplomatic correspondent of the "Sunday Times" writes:—

In British and Continental diplomatic circles, as well as in the United States, increasing attention is being paid to the Lytton Report on Manchuria and to the situation which it tends to create.

Cool judges, who have studied the Report from beginning to end, describe it as a masterpiece, and think it the most important document yet produced under the auspices of the League. Its very moderation makes it formidable. The severity of its strictures upon conditions in China enhance the cumulative effect of its statements of fact in regard to the conduct of Japan.

In a way the moderation of the Report was accidental. The French member of the Commission General Claudel, is an old soldier who was formerly in command of the Foreign Legion.

FAVOURABLE TO JAPAN.

His standpoint throughout was favourable to Japan; and since his return to Europe he has stated that he did much to soften the rigour of the conclusions which his British Italian, American, and German colleagues wished to draw from the evidence before them.

Again and again General Claudel refused to sign the Report if these conclusions were frankly expressed. As unanimity was highly desirable, the facts alone were —moderately—stated and the conclusions left out.

On all hands the work of Lord Lytton is highly praised. The literary qualities of the Report and the solid reasoning that distinguishes it are mainly his work. When the full, unofficial story of the Commission's work is told, those who know it allege that it will be of sensational interest.

I understand that behind the scenes, in France and elsewhere, a lively controversy is proceeding upon the validity or otherwise of the Franco-Japanese Treaty of June 10, 1907 and especially of the letters exchanged between the French and Japanese Governments to define its objects.

The controversy turns upon the question whether or not this Treaty and these letters were superseded by Article 20 of the League Covenant which binds all members of the League to abrogate their international obligations and understandings which may be inconsistent with the terms of the Covenant.

SLATIN PASHA

"The Hammer Of The Arabs"

Baron Rudolf Karl von Slatin, more famed as Slatin Pasha, formerly Inspector-General of the Soudan died recently from heart disease following an internal operation in a Vienna sanatorium, at the age of 75. He had been living for some years quietly and frugally at Meran in the Tyrol, but as a loyal Austrian he grieved over the fact that the district had passed under the sway of Italy.

Of good Austrian family, after his years of military service he went to Cairo at the age of 21 for a commercial career. He soon mastered Arabic and Egyptian dialects, and, gaining an introduction through Emin Pasha, was given an appointment by Gen. Gordon. Later he was made Governor of Dara, in the province of Darfur. The choice was justified, and slatin soon earned for himself the title of "Hammer of the Arabs."

In all, he took part in twenty-seven fights against the Dervishes, until in 1884 he surrendered in order to avoid useless waste of his troops. He was flung into Khartoum Gaol, to stay there eleven years, and every time he refused to decipher a message captured from British couriers he was loaded with irons and subjected to torture.

A GHASTLY MEMORY.

The rising of the Mahdi, Mohammed Ahmed, had thrown Egypt into turmoil, and the annihilation of Hicks Pasha's army in 1883 had opened up a series of difficult campaigns. One of Slatin's ghastliest memories of Khartoum was of a day when his cell was invaded by a gang of Dervishes, who flung on the ground a bundle covered with a gory towel. "Here is the head of your uncle, the unbeliever" they said, and there rolled out the head of his old chief, Gordon. It went to adorn the Mahdi's tent.

In the servile capacity of personal attendant to the Khalifa Abdullah, the Mahdi's lieutenant and successor, Slatin pined in captivity and misery until Sir Reginald Wingate, the Sirdar, after steady persistence made his escape possible. Even then it took him ten attempts.

For his Egyptian and Soudanese services Slatin was repeatedly honoured by three Governments. He was created C. B. in 1895, K.C.M.G. in 1898, and K.C.V.O. in 1912, and was also made an Hon. Major-General in the British Army. From 1900 until the war he was British Inspector-General of the Soudan; but perhaps the distinction he appreciated most was being invited to stay and give Queen Victoria personally an account of his experiences.

DILEMMA IN THE WAR.

On the outbreak of war Slatin was offered British citizenship, but preferred to retain his Austrian nationality. He renounced his British honours, but he refused to bear arms against Great Britain, and took charge of a section of the Austrian Red Cross activities.

One of his hobbies in retirement was stamp collecting, and it was a proud day when on a visit to London last June, he was invited to lunch with the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace and shown over the Royal collection by his Majesty himself.

In July, 1914, Slatin married Baroness Alice Ramberg granddaughter of Wellington's Austrian aide-de-camp at Waterloo. She died seven years later leaving a daughter, who accompanied him to London on his visit.

BULDANA SUPPORT

(From A Correspondent.)

BULDANA, Oct. 28.

Hindus of Buldana are meeting under Anna Sahib Pimprikar's presidentship to express sympathy with the present attempts of the leaders to secure unity between Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs. The meeting requested the Mahasabha and other leaders to agree to a settlement, which would not obstruct but nourish nationalism.

12th Week

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To-day at 4; 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Story of a business girl,—
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"IMPATIENT MAIDEN"
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To-day at 4; 6-30 & 10 P.M.
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The Funniest Pair on the Talking Screen.
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BOMBAY SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1932

BREAD RIOTS IN HYDE PARK

LATHI CHARGE SCENES

Plan To Enter Parliament

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, Oct 27.

Fierce fighting is raging between 2,000 police and several thousands of unemployed at Hyde Park and other parts of West End, where over a lakh of persons have gathered in support of the hunger marchers. Police have taken precautionary measures green and white rockets signalising peace and trouble respectively.

Special constables are on duty. Cars are running about with an armed force.

The scenes were reminiscent of the lathi charges in Bombay.

The infuriated crowds destroyed the iron railings of the park, smashed the windows and attacked the mounted police who made frequent baton charges.

CASUALTIES

Mr. Reginald Reynolds, who is well-known in India as the ambassador who carried Mahatma Gandhi's letter to Lord Irwin in 1930, received a severe cut. Several casualties resulted and a number of arrests were made.

Trouble is feared on Tuesday when the marchers are determined to enter Parliament.

"DICTATES OF HIS CONSCIENCE"

Why Kelkar Accepted R. T. C. Invitation

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, October 26.

Friends and admirers of Mr. N. C. Kelkar met at the Tilak Smarak Mandir, this evening to congratulate him on his having been appointed a delegate to the R.T Conference as also for his having accepted the Government invitation. Speeches were made in praise of the merits of Mr. Kelkar though none of the speakers seemed to be optimistic as regards the outcome of the Conference.

Prof. Kale was more frank than others, when he said that they

PRINCESS HELEN'S DEMAND

Legal Threat To King Carol

BUCHAREST, October 27.

A twenty per cent. increase of her allowance, permission to spend the Semester every year with her son and maintenance of a palace for her. are said to be the demands Princess Helen has made on King Carol. If these are not granted, she will attempt to secure by legal action.—Reuter.

WORLD ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

LONDON, October 27.

Mr. F. Phillips, Under-Secretary to the Treasury, replaces Sir Walter Layton in the Preparatory Committee for the forthcoming World Economic Conference.—Reuter.

Hyderabad.+The Nizam has also granted an extension of two years to Lieut. Colonel Sir Richard Chenevix Trench, Revenue and Police Member.—A.P.

JESSORE TREASURY SENTRY ATTACKED

CALCUTTA, Oct. 28.

Four men are reported to have approached the Sadar Treasury Jessore, last evening and fired a shot from a revolver on the sentry. The sentry and Havildar replied with one shot each. No one was injured. The culprits escaped.—A P

LOOTING OF RAILWAY STATION IN BURMA

Porter Murdered

RANGOON, Oct. 27.

The murder of a porter and the looting of the railway station where he was on duty some 300 miles from Rangoon are reported. It appears that an hour after midnight on 3rd October a gang of five dacoits armed with guns and dahs attacked the Dah Attaw Station on the Rangoon-Mandalay main line, overpowered the assistant station master on duty and looted the day's takings.

The dacoits then attacked the quarters of the Station Master and other employees and looted cash amounting to Rs 27. A station porter who attempted to offer resistance was shot dead. —A. P.

DIWALI SPORTS

Two events in connection with the Diwali sports organised by the Kanara Saraswat Association were held on the Gowalia Tank Maidan on Friday. They were one-mile race for seniors and a half-mile race for juniors. The following are the results.

ONE MILE RACE:—1. Maskeri. 2. S. B. Talgeri 3. H. Narayan Rao.

HALF-MILE RACE: 1 Kaikini. 2. Kalyanpur. (3) Nagarkatti.

MERCHANTS AND R. T. C.

Yet Another Draft

MR. F. E. DINSHAW'S PLEA

BOMBAY, Friday.

Who is responsible for advising Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas to attend the R. T. C.? What will he do in case his point of view is not accepted?

In a frank talk, Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, the well-known solicitor and financier, discussed this question with the sponsors of the resolution of censure on Sir Purshottamdas moved at the Indian Merchants' Chamber, on Monday evening.

Mr. Dinshaw (according to an authentic report) urged those in favour of the censure motion to remember the past services of Sir Purshottamdas to the country and particularly in regard to the ratio question.

DIPLOMATIC PEOPLE

He told them that he was mainly responsible for advising the acceptance of the invitation by Sir Purshotamdas to go to the R. T. C. He advised Sir Purshottamdas to accept the invitation, knowing as he did that the Britishers are a diplomatic people and if the case of India was not represented, it would go by default.

A member asked: "If the point of view of Sir Purshottamdas was not accepted, then what would he do single-handed?"

Mr. Dinshaw, it is stated, repeatedly assured the critics that Sir Purshottamdas would walk out from the R.T.C. and make a demonsration. He finally urged them to be generous to Sir Purshottamdas and not to forget his past services to the country.

ANOTHER DRAFT.

This had a salutary effect and Mr. Sorab R. Davar drafted the following resolution, which would be considered by the members of the committee on Monday as the president adjourned the meeting for the consideration of the draft together with the resolution amended by Mr. H. P. Mody:—

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber has heard with regret the acceptance by Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas of an invitation to attend the R.T.C. and views his action with displeasure, and proclaims the fact that he does not go as an accredited representative of the Indian mercantile community and as such whatever he does or states shall not bind that community.

SIR SHAH MAHMUD SAILS FOR EUROPE

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 28.

Sir Shah Muhammad Suleman, Chief Justice, Allahabad High Court, left today by the Bombay Mail "en route" to England to join the Capitation Tribunal. There was a large gathering at the station to see him off those present including the Acting Chief Justice Sir Lal Gopal Mukerji, judges of the High Court and members of the bar.

Dr. Shafaat Ahmad Khan, member of the Round Table Conference, also left by the same train.

Questioned about the forthcoming Unity Conference, Dr. S. A. Khan declared that nothing would come of it.—A. P.

Gwalior, (C.I.)—Mr. A N Haksar, son of Captain I N Haksar, Administrative Officer Gwalior Light Railways and a nephew of Colonel Sir K N Haksar, Political Member, left yesterday afternoon, by Punjab Mail, for Bombay, "en route" to England, to prepare for the Indian Civil Service Examination, and was given a hearty send-off at the Railway Station.

INDIA BENEFITS BRITISH TRADE

OTTAWA SECRET REVEALED

LONDON, October 27.

Replying on the debate in the House of Commons, Mr. Walter Runciman, Presideht of the Board of Trade closely analysed the Ottawa Agreements and argued that Britain was in no way crippled thereby as regards making commercial agreements with foreign countries. He added: "We are now carrying on negotiations with several countries.

He emphasised the value of the Indian Agreement, hoping it would be ratified. If it went through India without a hitch, it would mean an enomous increase in the activities of British houses exporting to India with a corresponding effect on the manufacturing centres in the United Kingdom. The latter's export trade depends on the restoration of purchasing power over wide areas of the world producing primary commodities; for instance, if India could not sell tea and jute, she could not buy British cotton or woollen goods and Britain must restrict her purchases of raw cotton and wool.

Mr. Runciman said that the Dominions had complete freedom, fiscally and politically. They must do things disagreeable to the motherland, but their goodwill was a priceless possession. —Reuter.

JAPAN CHARGED WITH PIRACY

COPYING ENGLISH TRADE MARKS?

SERIOUS POSITION IN INDIAN MARKET

LONDON, October 27.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce is considering the question as to how to counter the action of Japanese manufacturers and traders, who, it is held, are seriously damaging the Lancashire cotton trade in India by copying English trade marks and designs of English cloth.

Lancashire is losing thousands of pounds every year by the alleged piracy of the Japanese.

Mr. Rodier, Chairman of the India Committee of the Chamber, explained that there was legal protection but the position was extremely complicated.

"No wise man will take legal action in India," commented Sir Edward Rhodes, "because the processes are longmand so uncertain and the Japanese know that and they take advantage of them. It is a very serious matter that they should copy trade marks and designs without scruple."—Reuter.

Peshawar—According to Kabul newspapers, a movement against the use of tea is spreading in Afghanistan.+A.P.

LANCASHIRE OFFENSIVE AGAINST INDIA

Jam Saheb Takes A Hand

LONDON, Oct. 28.

As the outcome of a suggestion made by the Maharaja of Nawanagar prior to the Ottawa Conference an important meeting will be held at Manchester on Monday to consider a scheme to restore and increase Lancashire trade in piecegoods with India.

It is contended that Lancashire must copy the policy of the Indian and Japanese mills and finance such business as is passing between Britain and India through shippers allied to the proposed Anglo-Indo Corporation with a limited capital.

The general idea is that Lancashire should have its own agent in India acting in unity with Indians who distribute manufactured goods direct to the Indian customer, eliminating the heavy overhead and distribution charges which are at present met between the loom cost in Lancashire and the cost to the Indian consumer.

SHAUKAT ALI PRAYS FOR WISDOM AT DELHI

Sorry That His Humble Request To Release Gandhiji Was Rejected

(FOR "CHRONICLE.")

Bombay, Friday.

In a statement to the Press, Maulana Shaukat Ali, who arrived to-day in Bombay, said:

"The prospects of the Unity Conference to be held at Allahabad on November 3, are very hopeful. I am very sorry that the Viceroy has rejected our humble request to release Mahatma Gandhi because we would have, with the co-operation of the Mahatma, done the necessary measures for a peace without humiliation or loss of prestige to anybody, and a peace based on goodwill would be lasting.

I also regret the advisers of his Excellency have not acted wisely. However, we will do our best. There is a great desire in the country for an honourable peace and Government have made a mistake in alienating the sympathies of the people by the show of their strength which was not needed.

"I am a very humble worker and have no axe to grind. We need peace and inspite of this mistake we will do our best both for England and India.

Our Sikh and Hindu brethren in the Punjab and Sind are also coming nearer, and whatever grievances real or imaginary they may have, we will dispel those grievances with our sincerity and good wishes. I ask all people to be full of hope and courage.

I say again that an honourable peace will help the British most, and I do pray that God will give wisdom to high British officials not to think too much of false prestige. If they take one step forward towards conciliation, India will take five, and really strong people will never stand by little pretences of prestige or loss of power. Even now, it is not too late to make a generous gesture, which will have wonderful results.

Peace is always better than war.

BENGAL COMPROMISE

Hindu Leaders' Offer

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 28.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya arrived here this morning to discuss the unity question with the Hindu leaders of Bengal and Assam. He is staying at Birla Park. He will be engaged the whole day to-day and it is expected he will leave Calcutta on Sunday.

After a short discussion between some well-known local nationalist Hindu and Muslim leaders, this morning it was decided that the Hindu gentlemen should make a definite proposal to Pandit Malaviya to the effect that joint electorates with a temporary reservation of fifty-one per cent seats for Muslims in the legislature should be accepted so that a compromise might brought about in Bengal.

DR. MOONJE'S WIRE

In a press statement Dr. Moonje says:—

I learn from the papers that my friend Sir Mahomed Yakub has written to the office of the Hindu Mahasabha. I can assure him that the Mahasabha will thankfully respond in the same friendly spirit in which Sir Mohammed Yakub has written for a communal settlement. I have sent him at Moradabad the following wire:—

"Many thanks. I learn with pleasure from the papers of your having written to the Hindu Mahasabha office. The Mahasabha will gladly meet your League for a communal settlement."

I have further sent him another wire requesting him to fix time and place for the meeting.

Malaviya In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Oct. 28.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya arrived here this morning and is staying at Birla Park where he has already received visits from numerous Hindu leaders.—A. P.

NAZI RED CLASHES IN GERMANY

Dr. Bruening's Car Hit By Crowd

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Berlin.—Disorders similar to those that broke out at time of the last election campaign occurred during the week and five Nazis lost their lives as a result of affrays with the Communists or the police.

Last night when Dr. Bruening was speaking at the Bavarian cathedral the police baton-charged a hostile crowd of Nazis and Communists outside, and a stone was thrown at Dr. Bruening's motor car when he was departing.—Reuter.

"INOPPORTUNE"

R. T. C. Knight's View Of Allahabad Parleys

NEW DELHI, Oct. 28.

Chaudhri Zafarullah Khan, a delegate to the Round Table Conference, interviewed prior to departure for Bombay 'en route' to London, said:—

"In my opinion the forthcoming Allahabad Conference is rather inopportune and might lead to further exasperation and strained relations between the communities.

One result of the efforts so far has been that the activities of the Sikhs against the Award have been renewed and differences are again beginning to be intensified. An overwhelming majority of Muslims are not at present prepared to reconsider the terms of the Award and I am very much afraid that the proposed conference may merely result in irritation all round.

I think that the best plan would be to work the Award for 10 years and then take the opportunity of revising it by agreement by means of procedure which is bound to be provided for the purpose in the new Act."

Among those who were present at the station were: Sir Fazli Hussain, Sir Frank Noyce and Lady Noyce, Mr. G. S. Bajpai, Secretary, Education Department, Col. Russell, Khan Bahadur Hafizabdul Hakim and Dr. S. A. Latif.—A. P.

Peshawar+An unsuccessful attempt to Blow up the Dargai Railway Bridge was made by an unknown person who threw a bomb on Monday which exploded. No material damage is reported. Police are busy with enquiries.—A.P.

STERLING STILL SAGS

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Sterling exchange further depreciated at the opening, the New York rate touching 3.26-3/4, but with more support forthcoming the tendency afterwards improved, New York closing at 3.28-3/8.

The Stock Exchange was brighter, encouraged by steadier overseas advices, but business in most sections continued small.

Gilt-edged securities opened weaker but finally recovered. Commodity markets were featureless.

Wall Street, after a firm opening, became uncertain, but the volume of selling was negligible.—Reuter.

LABOUR MOTION REJECTED

LONDON, October 27.

The House of Commons rejected a Labour motion to throw out the Ottawa Agreements Bill, which passed the second reading by 423 votes to 77.—Reuter.

INDIAN CHRISTIANS AND UNITY EFFORTS

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 28.

Indian Christians of Allahabad held a meeting with Rai Bahadur N. K Mukerji in the chair and passed the following resolution:—

"After full consideration of the issues involved in the Communal Award given by the Premier, the meeting is of the opinion that while strongly insisting on the principle of separate electorates the Indian Christian community would welcome efforts of other communities to arrive at an agreement on the communal question based on justice, goodwill and effective protection to the interests of the Christian and other minority communities."—A. P.

NITRATE FROM THE SEA

Swedish Engineer's Claim

After years of experiment a young engineer in the Norwegian Hydro-Electric Nitrogen Corporation has devised a method of obtaining nitrate of soda from seawater. The method has been patented in all countries and experimental production will begin in the near future.

It is thought that the invention will enable the company to sell nitrate at half the present price.

Hyderabad.—H.E.H. the Nizam has been pleased to grant an extension of 2 years service to Nawab Sir Akbar Hydari, Finance and Railway Member of the Executive Council.—A.P.

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